





## OVERSEAS NEWS

## House Committee blocks aid to Greece, Pakistan

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today overrode Administration opposition and voted to withhold US military aid as a means of bringing about internal reforms in Greece and Pakistan. The Committee also refused to include a provision if inserted in last year's Foreign Aid Bill that would have granted South Korea \$50 million more in military assistance than the Administration had asked.

## Time runs short for Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 15

The chairman of the leading bank of Lockheed's consortium of 24 creditor banks said today that he believed Lockheed would not be able to survive until September without a congressional guarantee.

This warning, given by Mr. C. J. McNeely, chairman of the Bank of America, after today's hearings by the House Banking Committee, emphasises that time has now assumed supreme importance in deciding whether Lockheed will be able to avoid bankruptcy.

It now appears likely that both the Senate and the House will eventually agree on some form of loan guarantee legislation to help Lockheed, but it is still highly uncertain that this legislation can be completed before Congress recesses on August 6.

It seems highly improbable that either Lockheed's airline customers or the British Government will pull out during the congressional recess if there is any hope of eventual favourable action in Congress, but it is significant that Lockheed's creditor banks are not as confident. There may, of course, be a large element of bluff in the banks' position, but more than anyone else, they hold the key to Lockheed's survival.

Asked about the bank statement, Mr. Daniel Houghton,

Lockheed's chairman, said that he hoped, but could not be certain, that he would be able to hold the Lockheed project together during the congressional recess without a guarantee.

The House Banking Committee's hearings are now scheduled to end on July 26, and the committee will then start to draft legislation. This will have to be considered by the full House and eventually the Senate. The committee will also hold a conference between the House and Senate if the two versions of the legislation differ significantly.

The most optimistic estimate gives the beginning of September as the earliest time in which the Bill can go through all these stages. At today's hearings, representatives of the creditor banks refused to give assurances to the committee that the proposed \$250 million loan guarantee would end Lockheed's troubles.

Mr. Jack Glenn, chairman of the Citizens' and Southern National Bank, said he had serious doubts whether the proposed loan guarantee would be sufficient. The other bankers were much more reticent on this point, but they agreed there would still be a large element of risk that Lockheed might eventually fail.

## Middle East quartet discusses Morocco

Cairo, July 15

Leaders from Egypt, Libya, Sudan, and Syria met today for talks at Mersa Matruh, near the Egyptian-Libyan border. The meeting came after reports from Tripoli that Libya had broken off diplomatic ties with Morocco and declared its continued support for the attempted coup.

President Sadat of Egypt held talks at Mersa Matruh yesterday with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, and a Sudanese delegation led by Major Kader, a member of the Sudanese Revolutionary Command

Council. Syria's Vice-President, Mahmoud Al-Ayoubi, who flew in from the Libyan capital, met President Sadat for 90 minutes today before a full meeting of all the delegates.

An official announcement gave no details of today's talks. But the authoritative newspaper "Al-Ahram" which reported earlier that the meeting had been planned two weeks ago, said that the Moroccan question had been added to the agenda. "Al-Ahram" wrote that "a night of intensive darkness mixed with the redness of blood" would descend on Morocco. He described the Interior Minister, General Oufkir, as the living embodiment of a repressive terrorist tool.

Mr. Heykal said tension in relations between King Hassan and Colonel Gaddafi began at the Rabat summit in 1969. Gaddafi had referred to the King as "Brother Hassan" and the King did not like it.

Hassan had positive qualities, particularly intelligence, but the sight of Prime Ministers, Ministers, and generals bowing to him and kissing his hand was upsetting. It came as a shock to Gaddafi. — Reuters and UPI.

Washington,

In a series of actions taken in closed session on a one-year extension of the aid programme, the Committee voted 17 to 12 to halt immediately all military assistance and arms sales to Greece. The Committee will specify in the report accompanying the bill that aid may be resumed only when, and if, the military junta now ruling Greece permits a return to Constitutional Government through free elections.

The ban could be lifted only after finding by the President that continuation of such aid would be justified by "overriding requirements of national security of the United States."

In a comparable move, the Foreign Affairs Committee voted to cut off economic as well as military aid to the Pakistan Government until the situation returns to normal in East Pakistan. Greece, unlike Pakistan, received no direct US economic aid during the last fiscal year.

Supporters of the amendment expected easy passage when the bill comes before the House. It was the first concrete attempt by the House of Representatives to use America's foreign aid as leverage against the Pakistan Central Government in the hope that it will alter its policies in the Eastern region.

By 17 votes to six, the Committee eliminated the Administration's requested \$118 million in new economic and military aid to Pakistan for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

The action came during the final phases of consideration of the Administration's overall \$520 million Foreign Aid Bill.

The measure suspends economic and military assistance until the President reports to Congress that inspection teams have ascertained that the Pakistan Government is cooperating fully and moving towards a return to reasonable stability.

The move was sponsored by Mr. Cornelius Gallagher (Dem., New Jersey), chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian Affairs.

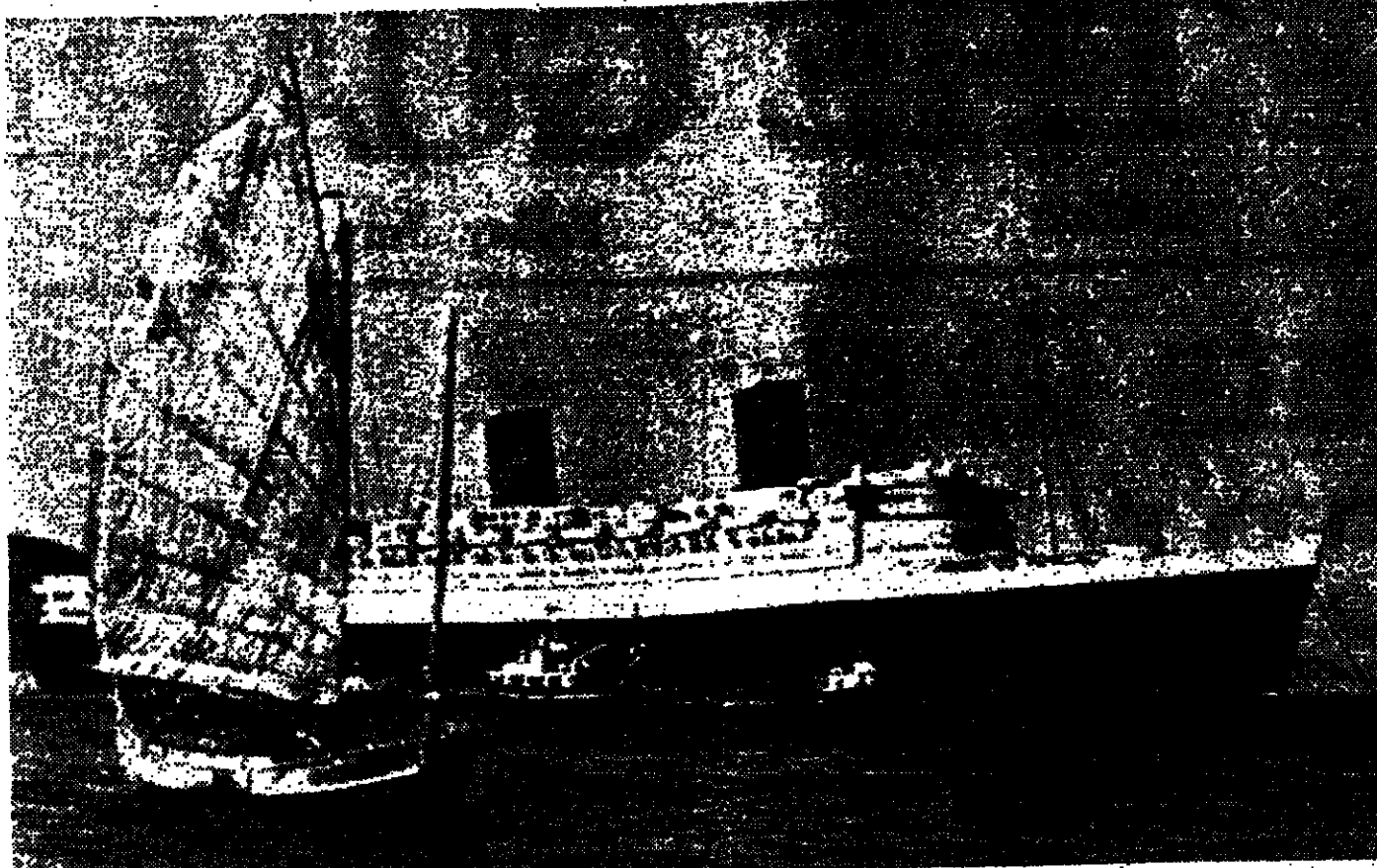
Congressman Gallagher recently visited refugee camps in India. He said today: "We'll know when the people are going back that the situation is normal."

The amendment would allow continued supply of food and other relief items distributed through international agencies in Pakistan. — UPI and Reuters.

## Commonwealth doubt

A Pakistani Government spokesman said in Islamabad yesterday there was a growing feeling in the country that Pakistan should seriously consider whether it was worthwhile remaining in the Commonwealth.

He went on to say that as a result of the lead provided by Britain, some senior Commonwealth countries had adopted an attitude towards Pakistan which lacked objectivity, and in some cases, was tantamount to "interference" in Pakistan's internal affairs. — Reuters.



A fishing boat from Communist China passes the former Queen Elizabeth anchored yesterday off Hong Kong's Lantau Island after a five-month trip from Florida. The liner is to be converted into a sea-going university.

## Weighty decision on lira

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG

Rome, July 15

The idea of creating a "heavy lira" or even changing the name of Italian money, often discussed in the past decade, has re-emerged. The present Treasury Minister, Signor Ferrarini Aggradi, has a project which he hopes to present to the Cabinet, and which would eliminate two zeros from Italian banknotes.

The change would be the same which France made in 1960 when it created the "new franc." The present Italian lira no longer exists as a coin, and as a single unit it has the lowest buying power in the Common Market. The coin of lowest denomination still in circulation is the five-lire piece, but there is nothing which one can buy with it, and few things (a single fruit drop, for example) which one can buy with the 10-lire piece.

Professor Francesco Forte, a financial expert and university lecturer, has suggested that if the change is made, the new money should not be called "new lira" but should be given another, and equally ancient name, such as *forin* or *ducat*. He thinks that this would help to avoid confusion during the changeover.

Traders who cater to the tourist industry are said to favour the change, because a tourist newly arrived can be put off by a price tag of 20,000 lire for a pair of shoes. Probably tipping also would be more generous if the 1,000 lire note should become a tenner. The amount of time, paper, and ink which would be saved by banks and accounting offices, are other arguments in favour of the change.

The lira became the national monetary unit only a little more than a century ago when Italy became a unified nation. At that time it was the unit of the Kingdom of Sardinia. The word is derived from *libra*, or pound, which was first used by Charlemagne as the symbol for a pound of silver.

## Navy's point

The Royal Australian Navy has launched a campaign to discourage its sailors from being tattooed. Navy commanders and divisional officers have been asked to warn their men of the dangers of non-sterile needles spreading infections like hepatitis. — Reuters.

## Smith budget for vibrant economy

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, July 15

Rhodesia's Finance Minister, Mr. Wrathall, today introduced a Budget for "a vibrant economy" — with problems. The Budget contained no tax increases, but MPs were warned that the national growth rate was slowing down, that there was serious congestion on the railways, and that Rhodesia's biggest problem was the African population explosion.

Mr. Wrathall told Parliament that since economic sanctions were imposed in 1965, the economy had made remarkable progress. "Rhodesia has emerged from the stage of being largely reliant upon primary production with a relatively unsophisticated secondary industry, into a vibrant economy which is well diversified."

But the Minister added: "I regard the major problem of the economy as the employment of a growing population, irrespective of whether sanctions exist or not. It is clear that the cash economy cannot expand fast enough to absorb the increasing numbers of potential workers generated by the African population."

## Unemployment

He said that in 1961, nearly 17 per cent of the black population was employed in the cash economy. By 1970, this ratio had dropped to 14 per cent, in spite of the growth of commerce and industry and the expansion of mining.

In numerical terms, he said, 3.1 million Africans of all ages were not employed in the cash economy in 1961. But by 1970 this figure had risen to 4.4 million. The Foreign Office said in London yesterday: "We are studying reports of this state but so far we have had no approach from the Icelandic Government."

The situation was worsened

## Connally fails to convince

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, July 15

Mr. John Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, assured a press conference here today that the nation's economy was on its way to recovery from the two-year recession. He was not able to produce any unassailable facts to prove it, and there are those who believe that the climb back is uncertain and insubstantial.

On the serious unemployment situation, Mr. Connally said that although the Administration had not altered its goal of cutting the current rate of 6 per cent to 4.5 per cent during the next 12 months, "I am not prepared to say that we are going to meet it."

Mr. Connally claimed that prices should be stabilised by the year's end at their current rate of increase, which he said was somewhat over 3 per cent. He also insisted that the economy had shown great strength in the April-June quarter.

He was clearly unimpressed by the blunt assertion earlier this week by Mr. George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, that inflation would not be stopped without a wages and prices policy imposed by the Government. Mr. Connally repeated that the Administration had ruled out wage-price controls and, indeed, other positive measures to counter inflation.

## Court closes

The British court in Bahrain which handles cases involving British and commonwealth citizens is to close down on July 31. Yesterday's official announcement in Bahrain said that all judicial cases would then be dealt with in Bahrain courts, apart from some temporary exceptions.

## Iceland to extend fishing limit

By our Diplomatic Staff

The 1961 agreement with Iceland, which ended the "cod war," specifies a 12-mile limit and is subject to six months' notice of any further extensions. Any disputes are to be referred to the International Court of Justice.

If Iceland goes ahead it will be taking unilateral action just as the United Nations is preparing for a Law of the Sea Conference in 1973.

At present it is impossible to judge when the Icelandic Government will serve notice on Britain but it cannot delay too long if it wishes to meet its deadline next year. British fishermen have already said that an extension of Icelandic limits would drive them right off the rich fishing grounds of the Icelandic shelf and also expose them to severe winter weather.

## Mission to save Arab blood

From DAVID HIRST

Beirut, July 15

Amid conflicting reports about the continued fighting between the Jordanian Army and the Palestinian guerrillas, the Syrian Ba'athist regime resumed the mediating role which it first undertook last April.

According to a Jordanian spokesman the army has now succeeded in evicting the guerrillas from their bases in the hilly woodlands near Jerash. According to the guerrillas heavy fighting is still continuing there and in other parts of Jordan.

The Government spokesman listed all the positions from which the guerrillas had been forced out, and said they had taken Jibeh, which overlooks the Jordan Valley and the Israeli-Jordanian ceasefire line.

It has always been the Government's contention that the true place for the resistance is in the occupied territories, and it can now be assumed that if indeed the guerrillas have been driven down the Jordan Valley or northwards towards Syria.

According to the guerrilla Government is violating secret annex of the Cairo agreement governing relations between the two, which lay down that their operations bases can be located anywhere between the ceasefire lines in the Amman-Jerash-Irbid high way.

## Reinforcements

It would appear that the guerrillas are trying to bring reinforcements from Syria and other parts of Jordan because according to their common sense there were a number of clashes early this morning in the north and east of the Jerash area.

It seems, however, that so far the substantial conventional forces — belonging to the Palestine Liberation Army and the recently formed Syrian Brigade belonging to Fatah — have failed to move south in support of their embattled comrades.

Even if they tried, the Syrians would probably find them. For President Assad, now very restrained in his support for the guerrillas — much so that his regime yesterday complimented the Jordanians for its "positive attitude." The guerrillas today addressed an emotional, slightly reproachful, appeal to him to intervene with the Jordanians.

## Le Monde and the Guardian

From the beginning of August the Guardian Weekly will carry four pages of news and comment drawn from the world-wide service of "Le Monde." The Guardian Weekly is a digest of daily news from the Guardian and is designed mainly for overseas sale. It sells in the country at 7p and its circulation is just over 34,000. Its arrangement with "Le Monde" is experimental and will run until the end of the year.

"Le Monde" — one of the world's greatest newspapers and a publication which is much more than just a newspaper — will provide selection from its own news translated into English. This will replace the English language weekly which "Le Monde" has been publishing since 1958. For readers of the Guardian Weekly a new service, particularly valuable in Europe, will be available.

## TELEVISION

UNEMPLOYED and experts in that line come together for the last of the trilogy, part inquest, part consumer's guide to the dole ("Paid Off," BBC-1, 9.20). Later, Noël Coward does his charm thing about his life and work ("Movie Makers: Noël Coward at the NFT," BBC-1, 10.40). "Review" brings back the one about art forger Elmyr de Hory (BBC-2, 8.30).

## BBC-1

1.0 p.m. Dyal Donc.  
2.0 Watch With Mother.  
1.45 News.  
2.0 Jumping from the International Horse Show.  
4.20 Play School.  
4.40 Jackanory.  
4.55 Marine Boy.  
5.20 Ryan and Ronnie.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 London This Week.  
6.20 Dr Who.  
6.45 We Want to Sing: Sandie Shaw, 300 children, and The Shadd.

WALES (as BBC-1 except) —  
11.25 a.m. 1.30 p.m.: 2.0-4.20 Cricket: Glamorgan v. Indians.  
1.30-1.45 Ar Lin Mam. 6.0-6.20 Wales Today. 6.45 Heddie.  
7.10 Dyal Donc. 7.35 Here's Luck. 8.0-8.20 Prime Spinners.  
10.40-11.15 Wynnebriethian: weather, close.

ENGLISH REGIONS — 6.0-6.20 p.m. Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South.  
West 11.27 p.m. Regional News.

## BBC-2

7.15 The Virginian.  
8.30 Look-Mike Yarwood!  
9.0 News.  
9.20 Paid Off: part 3. How to be Unemployed With Dignity.  
10.10 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.  
10.40 Movie Makers Noël Coward at the NFT.  
11.25 Weather.

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Science Day.  
7.30 p.m. News.  
8.0 A Sussex Samarkand: Summer's Day Journey.  
8.30 Review: Elmyr—the True Picture?  
9.20 Birds on the Wing: with Richard Briers, Anne Rogers, Julia Lockwood.

9.50 Spoils of Poynton, part 1: Pride of Possession.  
10.30 News.  
10.35 Groggynog: Story of the Printing Press.  
11.10 Late Night Line-Up.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)  
3.0 p.m. Report: A look at Notting Hill through the eyes of a doctor.  
3.45 Zingalong: David and Marianne Dalmour.  
4.0 Yoga for Health.  
4.25 Skippy.  
4.55 Secret Squirrel.  
5.20 Follyfoot.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Riptide.  
7.0 On the Buses.  
7.30 Sky's the Limit.  
8.0 FBL.  
9.0 Kate.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 Police 5.  
10.40 Horror Film: "The Mummy" with Boris Karloff.  
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Mission  
to save  
Arab  
bloodKaunda  
sends  
students  
home

Lusaka, July 15  
Troops and riot police closed Zambia University here today in response to the students' challenge to President Kaunda and his policy towards States selling arms to South Africa.

Troops with fixed bayonets ringed the campus, on the outskirts of the city, before dawn this morning, while police entered the halls of residence and roused the 1,500 students from their beds. At 4 am they were told to get dressed and pack their bags.

Students said one or two home-made petrol bombs exploded in the first minutes of the army and police action but the presence of regular soldiers persuaded militants not to resist.

The Government's action came after an open letter by 10 leaders of the students' union on Monday telling Dr Kaunda that his policy of white-ruled Southern Africa had been inconsistent. In further defiance of the Government yesterday student pickets armed with staves refused to let Dr Kaunda's Information Minister, Mr Sikoto Wina, visit the campus and jeered as he drove off.

The students objected in their letter to a ban by Dr Kaunda on demonstrations against the French Embassy in protest against France's recent decision to allow South Africa to manufacture Mirage jet fighters under licence at a Pretoria factory. The students wanted the French Ambassador and his staff to be expelled.

A Government announcement today said the 10 student leaders who wrote the "arrogant and highly insulting letter" would not be allowed to resume their studies when the university reopened on August 30.

Dr Kaunda banned anti-French demonstrations a week after 1,000 students had stormed the French Embassy and clashed with riot police in Lusaka's main thoroughfare, sending shoppers running for cover.

The students' letter led to demonstrations yesterday in support of the President in several parts of the country. In Lusaka the ruling United National Independence Party demanded the closure of the university.

Dr Kaunda's supporters were urged chiefly at the students' reference to the disclosure in April that he had had secret changes with the South African Prime Minister.

Our correspondent in Lusaka says: When the university opens students will have to apply for readmission which will not be automatic. Each application will be considered on its merits.

Each student will be obliged to sign a pledge to devote all of his or her time and energy to the pursuit of his or her studies and not engage in any activities calculated to undermine the Government.

US pull out  
only if date  
is negotiated

Paris, July 15

The United States told the Vietnamese Communists today that it was prepared to withdraw completely from South Vietnam, but that the timetable must be negotiated.

The chief US delegate, Mr David Bruce, said at the Paris peace talks: "The fixing of a withdrawal date must be the result of a genuine negotiating process, not a price we must first pay for negotiations to begin."

Mr Bruce also reiterated the US long-standing proposal for a ceasefire in Indo-China as a preparatory move for the settlement of other war issues. "There is no more pressing military question than the need to stop the killing throughout Indo-China," he told Hanoi and Vietcong delegates.

"Are you now willing to consider a ceasefire separately and join us in a real effort to end the fighting first?" he asked. The Communist side did not respond to the American move.

Giving a partial response to the Communists' new peace plan presented here two weeks ago, Mr Bruce said there was some doubt whether the Communist proposals were reasonable. He called for explanations and clarifications.

At today's formal session, Mr Bruce answered four questions directed at him last week by the Communist side, and in turn put five questions to Hanoi and the Vietcong in the hope, he said, of starting a useful dialogue.

Mr Bruce gave these answers to the Communist questions:

● Does the US consider the Communist seven-point proposal as a basis for negotiation? — The US was willing to consider negotiating any proposal put forward by either side.

● Which of the seven points does the US consider positive and which unacceptable? — A full US response would depend on greater explanation of the various points, though Washington noted an apparent Communist commitment to the idea of prisoner releases in conjunction with troop withdrawals.

● Is the US prepared to set a date this year for a total troop pullout? — Washington had long been ready to negotiate a withdrawal timetable but the fixing of a pullout date must result from negotiations rather than Communist demands.

● What are the US intentions regarding the Saigon Government? — The US will not impose any government on South Vietnam, nor will it be a party to any such imposition.

In his counter-thrust, Mr Bruce put forward five questions. He asked whether the Communists were prepared to discuss allied proposals as well as their own, whether they

THE rôle of the "free" press in South-east Asia is akin to that of the court jesters in medieval Europe. It is their duty to amuse, even to inform, but what pleases the prince has the power, if not the substance, of fact, and the local press suggests otherwise only at its peril.

Singapore's vendetta against the ill-fated "Herald" was a typical, though overly dramatic, example of how local governments view the press. In the five countries of the Indo-China peninsula — Burma, Thailand, and the Indo-Chinese States — freedom of the press is at best a relative phrase. At the worst, the local press is the handmaiden of the official government spokesman.

The five have roughly parallel press systems. An English or French-language press caters to the expatriate community and the local intelligentsia. A vernacular press reaches the common man. Both types of newspapers tend to have built-in impediments to freedom of expression. The vernacular press is subject either to outright censorship or strong indirect pressures.

Foreign-language papers either are official organs of the Government or owned by foreign companies reluctant to risk capital return by rocking the boat.

Foreign governments get into the act, too. The joint United States Public Affairs Office in Saigon habitually grinds out commentaries "by Vietnamese observers" which are planted in the Saigon press. The US mission to Thailand, probably through CIA contingency funds, subsidised for a long time Bangkok's second English-language paper, the "World".

The US Embassy in Vientiane also indirectly supports Laos' largest newspaper, "Xat Lao," or the Voice of Laos, making it a dependable voice of US policy. Asian journalists, like everyone in the region, tend to be bribable, directly or indirectly.

T. D. ALLMAN reports on  
the press in South-east Asia  
Akin to court jesters

Like everything in Socialist Burma the press is completely Government-run. Burmese and English-language journals, however, do allow restricted discussions and criticism of Government policies.

In Laos, the official bulletin simply ignores Government defeats, US violations of neutrality, and anything that does not follow the official view. The Lao-language press tends to be a collection of publicity sheets for ambitious politicians, in that the result is a profitable play-it-safe blandness in both papers.

But there have been a few signs of spunk. Last year, all newspapers in Thailand boycotted the visit of Mr Agnew, the American Vice-President in a protest against an impending press control bill.

Informed plans to start the new English-language journal the Thai Deputy Prime Minister, Prapass Charusathien, is reported to have sent the message: "Don't follow the government line too closely if you want to make money."

Such relative sophistication and limited toleration of the court jester are about the only promising signs in the otherwise bleak picture of freedom of the press in South-east Asia.

remained largely the preserve of French expatriates, who switched overnight from flatterers of the prince to clari-fiers of the new order.

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Padded  
attacks  
planned

Brisbane, July 15

Anti-apartheid leaders threatened today to send assault parties in padded clothing against police cordons during the visit to Queensland this month by the South African Springbok rugby team.

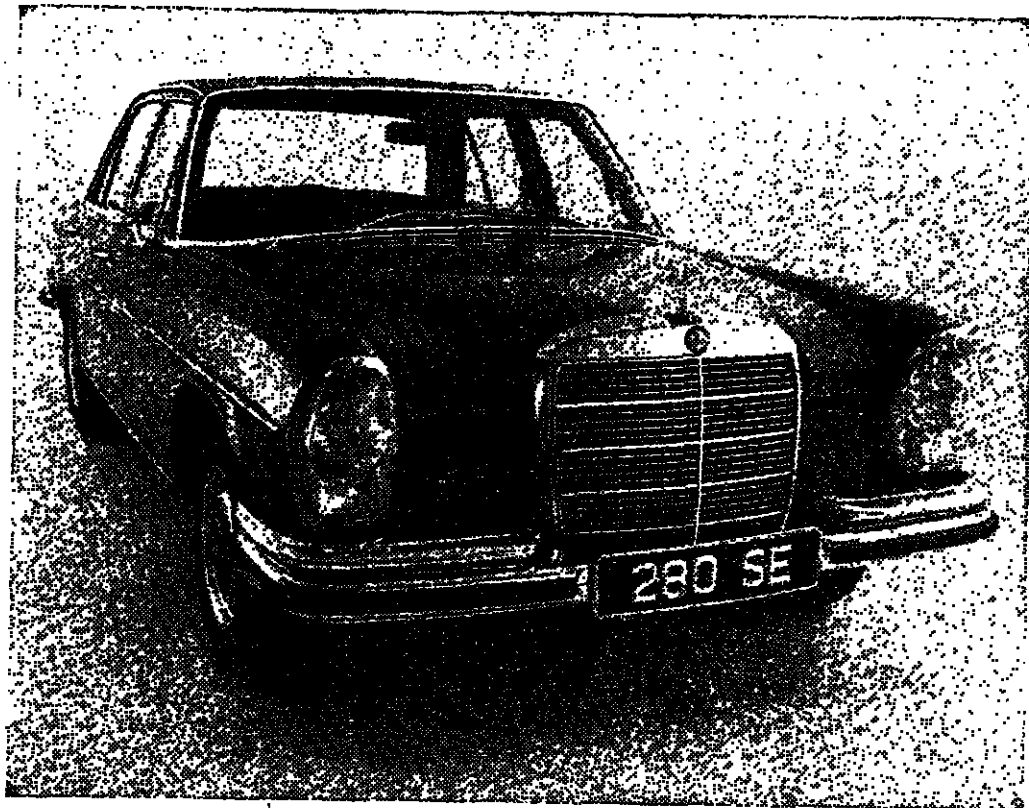
A student spokesman at Queensland University said 3,000 students would try to halt the Springbok matches in any way possible. Padded clothing would be worn during attempts to disrupt the matches by rushing on to the field, he said.

The State Police Minister, Mr Max Hodges, said increased powers could be granted to police under emergency regulations to deal with attempts at disruption.

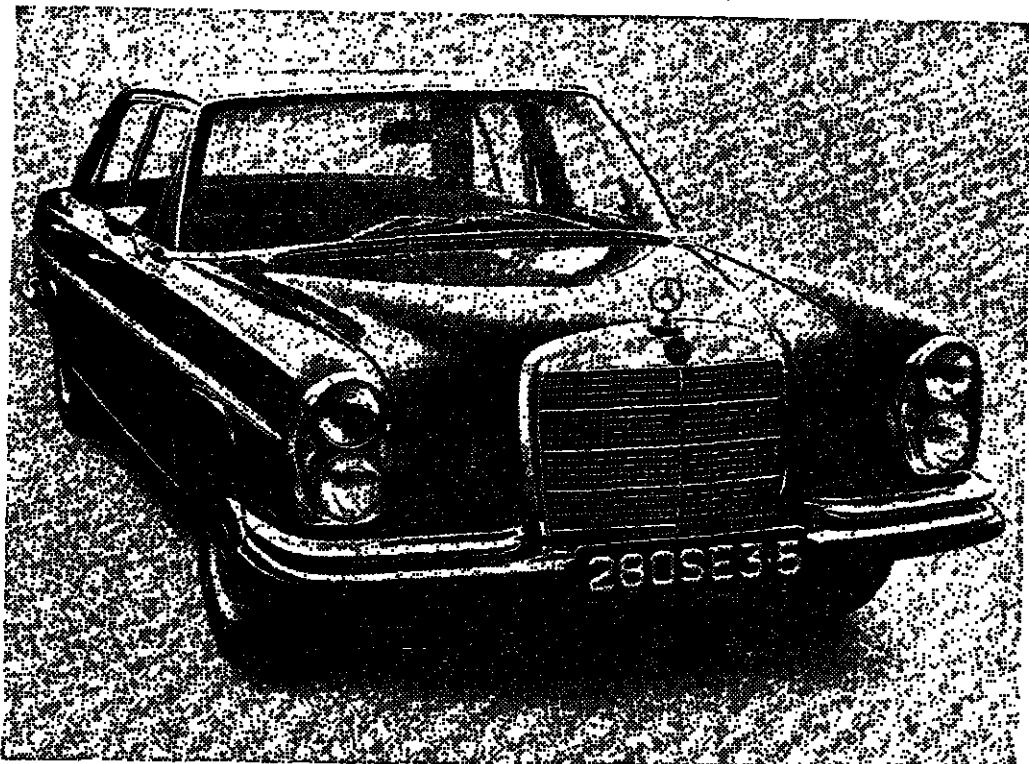
Mr Hodges did not amplify his statement, but it is understood the extra powers to which he referred could include the right of entry to private homes to search for weapons.

The Queensland Government declared a state of emergency yesterday to enable it to take over the Brisbane exhibition ground for the matches.

Union reaction to the Government's decision hardened today, with a threat by postal workers to place a communications ban on Parliament House in Brisbane and the homes of all Queensland Government MPs — Reuters.



## If anybody can build a powerful alternative to the Mercedes-Benz 280SE it's Mercedes-Benz.



## So now there's a Mercedes-Benz 280SE 3.5.

The Mercedes-Benz 280SE is a very successful car and constant enquiries point to even more success in the future. Interestingly, one feature of that success is the way 280SE buyers like to specify a whole range of optional extras.

So with the arrival of the new companion car, complete with 3.5 litre V8-cylinder engine, the most sought-after extras have been planned in from the start as standard equipment.

Which means there is going to be a lot to read into that little 3.5 sign opposite 280SE on the boot.

First consider the 3.5 V8 engine itself—a mature example of engineering thinking. You'll find this in the effortless way it delivers 230 bhp... the smoothness of acceleration from 0 to 60 mph in 9 seconds, and through to a top speed of 127 mph. An electronic fuel injection system "computerises" the exact amount of

fuel to suit the engine operating condition at all times. A touch on the accelerator at any speed brings a brisk, instant response.

Ignition is transistorised to use lower current and remove any hint of strain in starting the car. It also reduces wear on contact breakers so that the engine stays tuned longer.

## Extras are standard equipment

Four-speed automatic transmission, power-assisted steering, press-button electric windows, heated rear screen, the extra power of twin-paired headlamps with tungsten-halogen main beams, radial ply-tyres and metallic paint are all part of the standard equipment plan.

## Personalising your car

Between them the 280SE and the new 280SE 3.5 offer every opportunity you need of personalising your car.

With the 280SE you can specify as optional extras almost all the equipment listed above for the 280SE 3.5. And there are, of course, other options to make these luxurious cars even more luxurious, such as an air conditioning system and/or sun roof.

The 2.8 litre engine of the 280SE, with mechanical fuel injection, delivers 180 bhp. Smooth acceleration from 0-60 in 10.3 seconds to a top speed of 118 mph. A car that will carry you and your passengers through hundreds of miles of comfortable motoring without a whisper of complaint.

Contact us and we'll put you in touch with your nearest dealer. He will arrange a test drive for you—that way you can decide for yourself between the 280SE 3.5 and the 280SE.

Mercedes-Benz (Great Britain) Limited, Great West Road, Brentford, Middx. Telephone: 01-560 2151.



Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

Baltic States toe  
E. German line

From JOE ALEX MORRIS: Rostock, July 15

Scandinavian parliamentary delegates joined their Baltic communist counterparts today in demanding international recognition and United Nations membership for East Germany.

In one of three resolutions adopted by the sixth annual conference of Baltic parliamentarians here, they declared unambiguously: "Guaranteeing of European security and the common interests of the States bordering the Baltic and their people require the normalisation of relations among all European States."

"This includes full recognition under international law of the German Democratic Republic as well as the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic and with the Federal Republic of Germany," it said.

West Germany and its NATO allies, including the United States, still refuse to recognise East Germany until it agrees to stop inter-German barriers and stops harassing West Berlin. Delegations from the Scandinavian and Icelandic Parliaments had a strong Leftist complexion, not surprisingly in

view of the location of the delegates joined their Baltic communist counterparts today in demanding international recognition and United Nations membership for East Germany.

A second resolution welcomed "the actions of social forces in the United States which work for the immediate cessation of the aggression in Indo-China and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos." The final resolution demanded that East Germany should be seated on an equal basis with West Germany at the 1972 United Nations conference on the environment in Stockholm.

Impeccable though their stand on recognition, none of the Scandinavian Governments is willing to carry principle to its logical conclusion by exchanging ambassadors with East Germany. Inevitably there would be a risk of a rupture in relations with the Federal Republic, which was not invited to the conference although it also borders on the Baltic. Of the 80 or so delegates at the conference 39 were from Scandinavia. — Los Angeles Times.

Police arrest Jews  
on hunger strike

Moscow, July 15

Police stopped a hunger strike by Soviet Jews seeking migration to Israel and detained about 30 of them today, Jewish sources said. Those in custody may be forcibly returned to their native Georgian Republic, the sources said.

Between 50 and 100 policemen entered Moscow's Central Telegraph building where the Jews had been fasting since Monday.

About 44 Jews were in the hall and police led them out one by one without a struggle. They were taken to a police station (a place of detention for alcoholics)

where 10 were freed later after being warned of the possibility of prosecution if they took part in similar demonstrations.

The sources said: "We don't know where the detained Jews went, but we think they are being sent back to Georgia."

A few hours before the police intervened, the demonstrators sent a protest telegram to the leaders of the Big Four Powers and said some of the demonstrators were in a serious condition from lack of food. It was not known whether Post Office workers transmitted the telegram. — UPI.



## HOME AND OVERSEAS

## Poll finds ignorance and indifference over Market entry issues

By HELLA PICK

Everybody involved in the business of promoting support or opposition to Common Market entry takes it for granted that there is at present a heavy body of opinion, probably a majority of the electorate, which is against EEC membership. But they also know that a majority of the people assumes that Britain will join. All the many public opinion polls that have been conducted in recent months arrive at these results.

The problem for the protagonists is how to shift opinion. Mr Heath, for all his confidence in his parliamentary majority and his posture of distrust in polls, does not want to go down in history as a Prime Minister who "forced" a historic decision on an unconvinced electorate.

Mr Wilson, who has little doubt that Britain will become a member of the EEC in spite of the Labour Party's antagonism would not doubt be happier if grass roots opposition remained not only firm but well grounded in criticism of Conservative economic policies, and the inability of the British economy to absorb the cost of EEC membership.

Both the pro and the anti-Market forces will have much to chew over when they study an ambitious survey on public attitudes to the EEC which is published today by the European movement. It will provide the guidelines to those who are trying to "auto-direct" the great debate. It shows where the soft underbelly lies, and how public opinion must be tackled.

If the British electorate could be taken on wholesale visits to Europe, with the men going preferably to West Germany and the women to Holland, there might be a quickfire conversion to Common Market membership. That is one of the conclusions that could be drawn from the survey.

## Professional

But since the two sociologists who tackled this work are both serious and realistic, they offer a strictly professional interpretation of their findings. What is more, they lean over backwards in the use of their material to avoid any suggestion that they themselves might have a bias on the EEC issue.

Like the public opinion polls, this survey finds that a majority is opposed to entry—in their case 52 per cent would be more or less disappointed if Britain joins, and only 29 per cent pleased or very pleased.

(This compares with a public opinion poll published this week by the British Market Research Bureau, which showed 67 per cent opposed to entry and only 22 per cent in favour. Also there is a wholly unscientific postal ballot carried out by anti-market forces in Hexham, headquarters of Mr Rippon's constituency, which produces a

two-to-one majority opposed to membership.)

Like the polls, the survey also showed a general expectation that Britain would become a member of the EEC.

But this work was not really concerned with such straight and narrow questions. It sought to find out what lies behind these attitudes; and it is here that the interesting factors emerge.

The survey brings out that a large majority of people (81 per cent) felt themselves to be badly informed on the Common Market issue. Because of this, 94 per cent felt that they were not qualified to take part in a referendum.

The source of encouragement to the pro-market forces will be the finding in the survey that those who felt themselves to be better informed also tended to support Common Market membership. Just as did those who actually know the EEC countries.

When it came down to the reasons for opposing EEC membership, it turned out that far more people feared the short-term economic effects than the long-term effects: the electorate is preoccupied with the fear of rising prices in the first few years of membership.

But many of those who bother to think beyond believe that it will all be for the good of their children.

The survey demonstrates not only that there is ignorance, but also indifference: a surprisingly heavy proportion of people interviewed attached comparatively little importance to the Common Market issue—and again it was among these that stronger opposition to membership was found. If those who are comparatively indifferent to membership are discounted, support and opposition are evenly balanced.

A total of 2,030 people was interviewed in this survey, during February and March. A long and complex questionnaire was put to them. The work on the survey has only just been completed.

The questions sought to establish not only what people knew about the EEC, thought about the state of Britain, its role in Europe and the effect of membership on their lives, but also set out to relate such views to their age, education, job, politics and other factors.

It did not, of course, touch on the terms negotiated with

the Six, since the survey was carried out well before the main negotiating issues had been resolved.

It is no doubt facile to laugh at the fact that only one in five of the people questioned could identify correctly the six members of the EEC—even with the aid of a list—and even fewer correctly identified the applicants for membership: 26 per cent, for example, thought that Switzerland was applying, and 4 per cent believed the USSR to be a member and South Africa to be applying.

The survey admits that it is perfectly possible to hold true opinions about the EEC without necessarily knowing who its members are. "Nevertheless, a reasonable if not exact knowledge of the countries concerned would seem to be a necessary start point for the formation of considered views about the question of Britain's entry into the EEC."

## Easily best

May be the electorate knows the EEC list better by now. But perhaps the pro-market forces should prod the BBC into repeating the names of EEC countries on the "Today" programme, together with the state of the weather in Continental beauty spots.

"Britain is easily the best country to live in," 81 per cent asserted. But 77 per cent also thought "we have been getting poorer and poorer in comparison with most other countries," and there was a substantial body of opinion—especially among the managerial and non-manual people interviewed—that economic growth would be speeded up if Britain went into the EEC.

The Women's Lib movement will be interested to discover that far more women than men refrained from expressing an opinion on "such abstract issues as defence, economics, and national influence."

They were more matter of fact—more women than men oppose EEC membership because their principal concern is rising prices, and there is an almost universal belief that prices will rise with Britain inside the Community.

"Contrary to what might be supposed from what some union leaders have been saying," this survey comes to the conclusion that trade union members are far from solidly opposed to Britain entering the EEC. Of unionists interviewed, 32 per cent were in favour of joining and 51 per cent opposed.

When they looked at political affiliation, the questioners found that Labour supporters were on the whole less favourable to EEC membership than Conservatives.

But the difference was not as well marked as is sometimes assumed: 28 per cent of Labour supporters would be pleased by entry, and 54 per cent would be displeased. Among the Conservatives there were 33 per cent for and 49 against.

Encouragement

Both parties will no doubt take this survey close to their hearts and minds. Mr Heath will draw encouragement from the view that those who take a favourable view of entry also take the long-range view, the effect on the next generation: contribution to economic growth and benefits for world peace. We shall hear this time more and more from the pro-market forces.

The anti will play the short-term: unfavourable immediate and concrete aspects, notably prices, sacrifices to be made and inflow of cheap labour.

Added to this is fear of loss of sovereignty. Here are the elements of the "Great Debate."

Threat to Wilson

The Labour Party will split on the Common Market issue and the split will force Mr Wilson to lay down his leadership, says Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative MP for Chelmsford.

But the Labour Party, which "is in danger of becoming the stronghold of the worst kind of provincial nationalism" will survive, adds Mr St John-Stevas, writing in the "Catholic Herald" a heavy burden of responsibility rests on Mr Wilson for the likelihood of the Common Market debate being pitched at party, rather than national level.

Union against

The national council of the National Graphical Association yesterday decided to oppose Britain's entry into the Common

Market, the Government can hardly be expected to support for its White Paper or its European commitment from Liverpool. Nor, as things stand at present, will it get much. The propaganda campaign of the next few months will run into some of its toughest resistance with a few square miles of Columbus's statue in Sefton Park.

"The discoverer of America was the maker of Liverpool," according to the legend on the statue. It embodies a philosophy that provides at least one clue to EEC.

Liverpool's horizons are vast and its strength and character, even its socialism, are rooted in the activities of seventeenth and eighteenth century privateers, merchants, and great shipping lines which secured the world for their prizes and the trade. Europe lies across the stream that runs through its back garden, and Liverpool needs time to get it into focus.

But this does not account for the fear and suspicion, many of which have grown out of economic and political developments of more recent origin.

Liverpool elects seven Labour MPs and urges anti-capitalism on them reluctantly. Since the war its people have borne a heavy burden of unemployment and economic decline, in spite of

Government grants, and they look to politicians for positive help rather than new challenges to their stamina. They fear that the Common Market could harm their claims to regional preference, not so much because of deliberate changes in policy but because of the practical effects of integration in a capitalist, Continental system.

"We are certainly not 'Little Englanders'," Mr Robert Waring, co-chairman of the Liverpool borough Labour Party, said. "Any idea that we don't want to be mixed up with the French and the Germans would be laughed out of court in Liverpool."

Regional

"But we are worried that the undemocratic institutions of the Common Market will be taking over responsibilities from our own democratic Parliament. We fear the growing tendency for decisions in Europe to move towards the Paris-Ruhr-Milan axis and we think this would be encouraged by the nature of the Common Market, with the result that some British regional policies of the past thirty years would be in effect reversed. We see Italy, for example, putting social capital into Sicily and Calabria, but we see little evidence of private enterprise moving in."

"No doubt Britain could go on putting Government departments on Merseyside, but private firms might be much more inclined to go for

the Midlands, the South-east and even Europe itself, to be closer to the centre of things. Then this region would die anyway."

The apparent totality of opposition to Britain's entry into the EEC, the constituency Labour parties is bringing heavy pressure on MPs who are either in favour or so far uncommitted. In fact, only Mr Richard Cawley (Liverpool, North), among the Labour contingent, remains completely pro-European. Both he and Sir Arthur Irvine (Edgell), the former Solicitor-General, were among the 100 MPs who signed the famous Labour Committee for Europe advertisement in May, but Sir Arthur now says he may abstain when the House comes to the vote.

Mr James Dunn (Kirkcaldy) insists on keeping an open mind until he has studied the issues thoroughly, but he has been unable to persuade his party not to pass a resolution saying so for fear of arousing the wrath of their own sugar producers.

There are two other main reasons not given in the Lancaster House communiqué—why Mr Rippon's agreement with the Six is better for Britain than it appears to be. The first is that, in the Government's opinion, East Anglia is the second best sugar-beet area in Europe, the best being Northern France.

With higher prices and an unsaturated market on the Continent, the official expectation is that production will increase in East Anglia and will continue to fall in Italy and South Germany.

The second additional reason is that in an enlarged Community British firms would own or control nearly 40 per cent of sugar-refining capacity and would benefit considerably from the revenue. The figures on which this argument is based show that Tate and Lyle would be by far the biggest sugar refiner in an enlarged Community with about 26 per cent of capacity—19.9 per cent in Britain and 6.1 per cent in the Sugarbees in France over which Tate and Lyle is in a position to obtain a controlling interest. Two other British refiners, Manbre and Garton and the British Sugar Corporation, would account for another 12.7 per cent of the capacity in a Community of ten, making a total for Britain of 38.7 per cent. Other French companies would have 11.7 per cent, Italian companies 9 per cent, Dutch companies 7.9 per cent, and Belgian companies 5.8 per cent, with Denmark and the Republic of Ireland owning 3.6 and 2 per cent respectively.

Rising demand

It is the evidence of a rising European demand for sugar (rather than the assurance that the Six will take the Common wealth producers' interests to heart) that seems to have convinced British Ministers that they could safely promise the producers a market for as much sugar as they are producing now. This promise was quoted in the communiqué at the end of the Lancaster House conference between Mr Rippon and the sugar producers.

The conference said that the Six's offer was "a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in respect of all its existing developing member countries."

What this amounts to is a promise that the enlarged community will import 1.4 million tons of Commonwealth sugar annually. This is the total now covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for imports from the developing countries. This fact is known to the Six and they have "taken note" of it. This means, I have been told, that the Six have accepted the figure, though without actually saying so for fear of arousing the wrath of their own sugar producers.

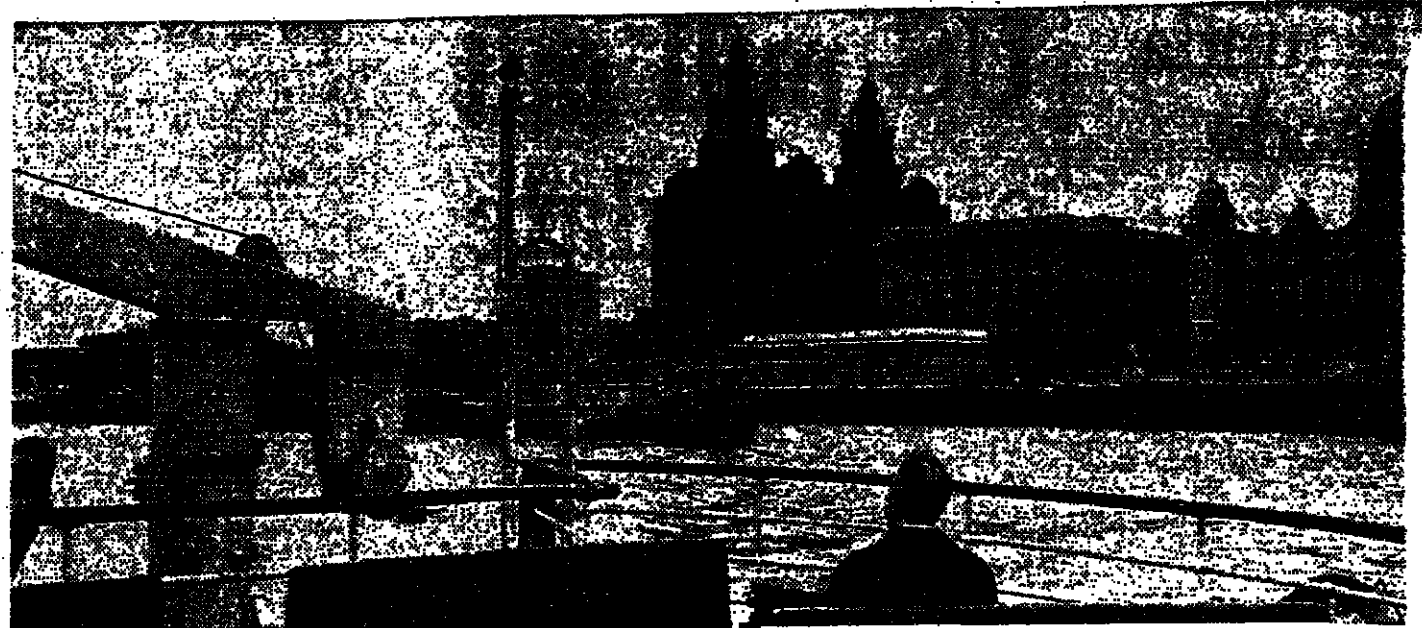
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## FOCUS ON EUROPE

In the Guardian series examining Common Market aspects and attitudes, Dennis Johnson finds deep-rooted doubts on Merseyside.



## A chill wind on the waterfront

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## Regional

"But we are worried that the undemocratic institutions of the Common Market will be taking over responsibilities from our own democratic Parliament. We fear the growing tendency for decisions in Europe to move towards the Paris-Ruhr-Milan axis and we think this would be encouraged by the nature of the Common Market, with the result that some British regional policies of the past thirty years would be in effect reversed. We see Italy, for example, putting social capital into Sicily and Calabria, but we see little evidence of private enterprise moving in."

"No doubt Britain could go on putting Government departments on Merseyside, but private firms might be much more inclined to go for

the Midlands, the South-east and even Europe itself, to be closer to the centre of things. Then this region would die anyway."

The apparent totality of opposition to Britain's entry into the EEC, the constituency Labour parties is bringing heavy pressure on MPs who are either in favour or so far uncommitted. In fact, only Mr Richard Cawley (Liverpool, North), among the Labour contingent, remains completely pro-European. Both he and Sir Arthur Irvine (Edgell), the former Solicitor-General, were among the 100 MPs who signed the famous Labour Committee for Europe advertisement in May, but Sir Arthur now says he may abstain when the House comes to the vote.

Mr James Dunn (Kirkcaldy) insists on keeping an open mind until he has studied the issues thoroughly, but he has been unable to persuade his party not to pass a resolution saying so for fear of arousing the wrath of their own sugar producers.

There are two other main reasons not given in the Lancaster House communiqué—why Mr Rippon's agreement with the Six is better for Britain than it appears to be. The first is that, in the Government's opinion, East Anglia is the second best sugar-beet area in Europe, the best being Northern France.

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Rising demand

It is the evidence of a rising European demand



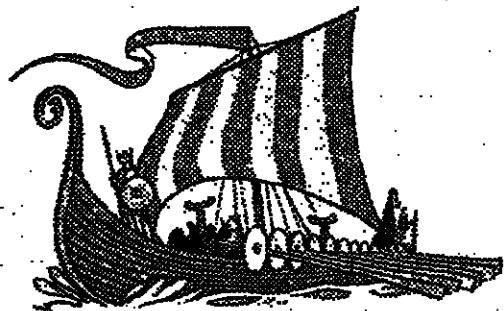
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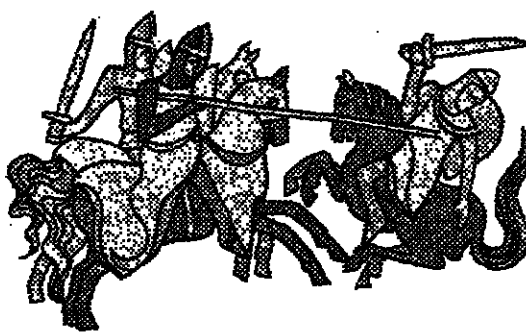
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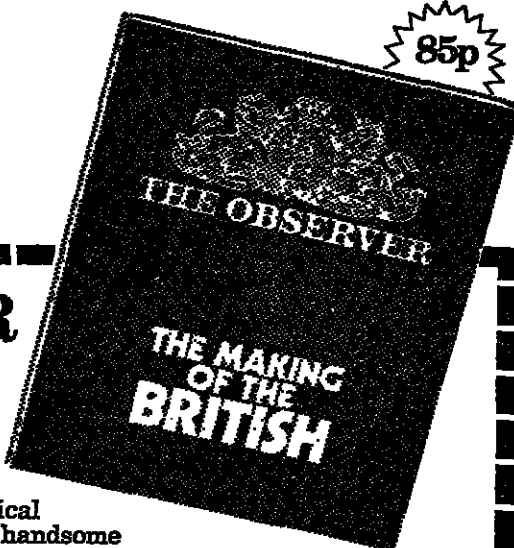
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# THE OBSERVER

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## HOME NEWS

# Two confessions read at inquest on killer of campers

The inquest on Michael Roger Bassett heard at Stafford yesterday that he fired about 20 shots at three young French campers because they were provoking him. "I taught them a lesson," Bassett said in a letter read to the Court by Police-constable John Latham.

PC Latham said the letter was found in Bassett's pocket after he had died in a fume-filled car near his home at Barlaston, Cheshire, on Tuesday night. The Court also heard a "private confession" written by Bassett 14 months before Monday's killings.

## City must pay for Minister

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

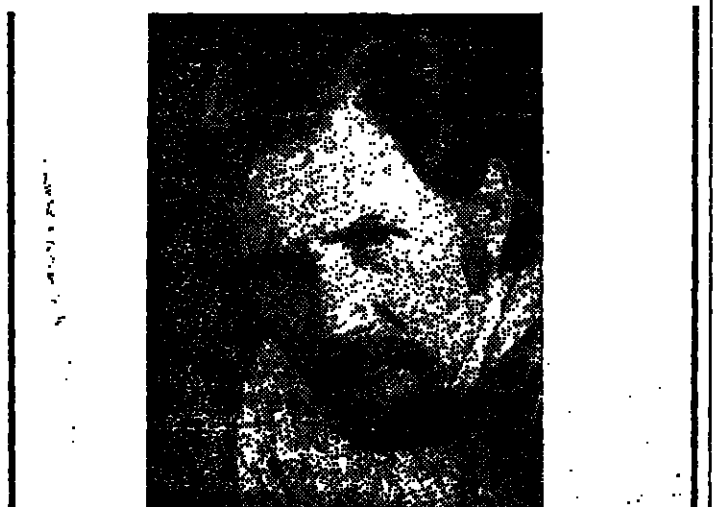
Ratepayers in Cambridge may face a six-figure bill to compensate a hotel developer for delays and expenses in putting up a hotel which everyone agrees is needed and which the City Council approved—but which the Minister of the Environment rejected.

This is one likely outcome of the High Court judgment quashing the Minister of the Environment's refusal to let De Vere Hotels Ltd build the largest hotel in East Anglia (200 bedrooms, costing £2 millions) in Cambridge.

The Minister overrode his inspector's recommendation after a local inquiry in January. This inquiry lasted three days but produced nothing, in the view of the hotel party, which made inroads into the substance of the case for a hotel. Cambridge council gave outline planning permission for the hotel in June 1969 on plans which, in line with its usual practice as protector of a beautiful city, had been approved by the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

## No bail in bombs case

An offer of £17,500 bail for Ian Purdie, one of two men charged in connection with explosions, was refused by Mr Justice Melford Stevenson at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Purdie (24), film technician of Tynham Road, Wandsworth, is charged with conspiracy to cause explosions with intent to endanger life. His



### ROY DOTRICE

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# Flats shortage reaches crisis point

THERE will be little point in flat-hunting in London in five years' time. Rents will have doubled, flats will be a black market in fictitious "fictitious" payments at £1,000 a time.

These dismal predictions were made yesterday by Mr William Stern, managing director of the Freshwater Group which, with 23,000 tenants, is Britain's biggest private landlord. He said that middle-class tenants were already beginning to suffer the crude and painful results of scarcity.

"We are now reaching the danger point where a disaster is striking London's middle-class families, having already left in its wake hun-

dreds of thousands of inadequately housed working-class families," he said.

Mr Stern blamed the "rent-control" spiral, aggravated by political interference and uncertainty, for a situation in which property companies were transferring their capital from the rented accommodation market to commercial or industrial property development.

Freshwater said: "It would pay us eventually to get out of business." If that happened, Mr Stern's statement said, the effects would be catastrophic and reverberate through London. "It would accelerate the disaster which this document foretells: it would be an anti-social action," he said. "Would the end result be politically com-

patible with the views of those who pray for the end of private landlordism?"

Within three to five years, he said, the black market in extortionate down-payments for flats would be rife. "The Government's rent officer service will be helpless in the face of this situation, simply because demand will so exceed supply that people will find ways and means of paying the market price for a rented home," Mr Stern said.

"The build-up of pressure on the middle-class range of rented accommodation has been an inevitable consequence of the lack of confidence by developers, landlords, and financial institutions in the future of rented accommodation as a form of

investment." No major flat building for letting had been carried out by private enterprise since the 1930s, in spite of the demand in London. In 1968, only 18.4 per cent of rented accommodation was provided by private landlords, compared with 90 per cent in 1914.

The squeeze in unfurnished middle-class accommodation in London was being made worse by "break-ups"—the selling off of individual flats to sitting tenants, or the obtaining of vacant possession and subsequent sale of the flats on the open market. "Each time a flat is sold off, another one is not built to take its place," he said.

"Single people, young marrieds, nurses, students, widows, elderly people, execu-

tives who are on the move, embassy staff, key public services workers—every type of person, in fact, is affected when another flat is lost forever from the rented market."

The statement urged the Government to reconsider its decision not to lower the rateable value of properties to which the Rent Act applied, to ensure that the Rent Rebate Scheme was implemented this year for private tenants, to introduce an American-style government-backed mortgage guarantee scheme, and to make office developers build an agreed number of residential units for each 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The document is to be delivered to MPs.

John Windsor



Boys working on the kiln yesterday with fired pots in the foreground

## Highgate's newest potters fired with enthusiasm

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

ITINERANT potters have returned to Highgate Wood in North London for the first time since the Romans, fired with wanderlust, kicked the traces over their kilns and disappeared — leaving only bits of earthenware evidence behind them.

The discovery of fragments of vessels when the site was excavated has led to a curious experiment which involves reconstructing kilns on the Roman model, and an attempt to simulate the production line which was in operation roughly between AD 60 and 120.

Yesterday, the slap of clanging palms on bricks of damp clay signified the potters' return to the Roman kilns, throwers, and flers are 15 art teachers on an in-service training course. If you were very cynical, you could describe their two-week project as a classic exercise in pointlessness, because not one of the pots will be sold and they are as

interested in breakages as in flawless vessels.

But there is more to it than that, as Mr Harvey Sheldon, who directs the excavation, explains. The team hopes to learn about the production problems and the likely output per man shift—if you can put it that way — which the Roman achieved. So far, they have learned something about the difficulties at least: one kiln, made of native Highgate clay, did not work properly because it was not dry enough.

The original potters were a bit elusive, too. Mr Sheldon reckons that they were probably either an extended family or else a team, possibly slaves, run by a Roman entrepreneur. The site, on a woody ridge, was occupied intermittently. "Potters kept coming, producing the stuff, then passing off," he explained graphically.

Nobody knows why the site was deserted in the second

century. It seems likely that the Romans feared their production of jars with flaky lips and poppy beakers to the London market. But whatever happened, the bottom can hardly have fallen out of that. One established fact is that Highgate was a small production unit in operation centuries before the Roman equivalent of Josiah Wedgwood.

It is probably just as well that production is limited, because the new potters firmly reject the profit motive. The workers will probably keep one or two jars each "as a memento," as Mr George Jarvis, senior assistant curator of the Roman Museum, puts it. The rest will go to the museum, and to an ILEA foundation which is sponsoring the reconstruction of the kilns. The production target is 200 by next Sunday. On the base of each one is a maker's mark. It is not strictly a Roman device, but as Mr Jarvis says: "We don't want any fraudulent reproduction Roman pots."

## Ignore militancy, says CIR report

Merseyside's reputation for militant workers is endorsed in a report by the Commission for Industrial Relations issued yesterday.

The militancy, bred of suspicion of the bosses, is regarded by the commission's investigators as a consequence rather than a cause of industrial strife in the area. The best thing to do, the CIR says, is to ignore it. Lucas management is blamed for concentrating on the "Merseyside problem" at the expense of more ordinary aspects of industrial relations. The Commission was called

in last May to recommend improvements in four Lucas engineering works. The report says: "There is no doubt that there exists in the Merseyside plants a general militancy and a deep suspicion of management, but we judge these to be the consequences rather than the causes of industrial strife."

Apprehension about the nature of the Liverpool worker had led the Lucas organisation to organise special management structures on Merseyside, with a special form of regional control in the area over general policy.

## No rift on abortion system

The Government's Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, and the president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Sir Norman Jeffcoate, reply today to reports that they are in conflict over "lunchtime abortions." In a letter to the "British Medical Journal," they say they agree that safety must come first until there is more experience of the system used—vacuum aspiration.

They say that articles in the "Sunday Times" and Guardian presented the picture of conflict. The articles reported that a gynaecologist at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, was giving abortions to women who came in as out-patients in the morning and left in the afternoon, using a vacuum system first developed in Eastern Europe and now used extensively in North America. The gynaecologist had the support of the Ministry of Health, but was acting in defiance of the Royal College. Sir George and Sir Norman now state: "It is not the responsibility or right of either of us to promote a particular clinical method. It is for the individual gynaecologist to decide what method he will use, once he has reached the conclusion that a pregnancy should be terminated."

## Curran backs radio lessons

By our Education Correspondent

Mr Charles Curran, director-general of the BBC, has sent a lengthy reproof to Mrs Mary Whitehouse of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association following the association's critical report on some schools broadcasts.

Essentially, Mr Curran argues that the association's research is lightweight and that its educational objectives are not those of the Schools' Broadcasting Council — the representative body which advises the BBC and could lead to censorship and distortion in a plural society.

Commenting on the NVLA's understanding of the purpose of the broadcasts and the educational situations in which they are used, Mr Curran writes: "The assessment made by the members of NVLA monitoring the programmes are evidently personal and subjective, often based on highly selective references quoted out of context. They do at points speculate as to how pupils might or might not respond to the broadcasts but in no single instance is the speculation related to actual study of the use of the broadcasts in a classroom."

He adds that the report mistakenly assumes that the broadcasts are self-contained lessons, when in fact teachers develop the material in the light of the interests and needs of their own pupils. "The report also largely ignores the teachers' notes which are often an essential part of the programme."

● Mrs Whitehouse said the BBC was attempting to "turn the tables" on her association. "The BBC practises censorship in these programmes in a half-hearted way, an establishing manner. The schools' programmes are full of dogma, not facts."

## KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (R.E.I.)

### COMPETITION NOTICE

The supply of the Atlantic Coast between Rabat and Casablanca with drinking water.

The Department of Industrial Development of Morocco (Régie des Exploitations Industrielles du Maroc) as part of the Drinking Water Project, to be carried out with the collaboration of the World Health Organisation, intends putting in hand work to be carried out in the development of drinking water supplies to the Atlantic Coast between Rabat and Casablanca, starting with the dam under construction on the Oued BOU-REGREG.

This work will be carried out with the financial backing of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement) and will involve in particular the following:—

A Water Tower 50 metres high and a supply gallery 2.80 metres in diameter and 2,800 metres long.

A pumping station with flow-back channels, sized for a 4 cubic metre supply at the first stage with capacity of 14 cubic metres in the final stage.

A processing station of a capacity of 3 cubic metres with a future extension of approximately 13 cubic metres.

An installation of supply channels to SALE, RABAT, the coastal centres MOHAMMEDIA and CASABLANCA.

The R.E.I. are launching immediately, 4 competitions relating to the following undertakings:—

Civil engineering for the heater hydrant and the supply gallery.

Hydro-mechanic equipment for the water hydrant and the gallery.

Elevation section and hydraulic equipment for the pump station.

Processing station.

Eventually the competition or offer to tender necessary for entire first phase of the work will be announced in the press.

Those concerns or groups interested in one of the four above-mentioned competitions may obtain the necessary information on the work to be done for each of these competitions a questionnaire and a sample of the application form at the following addresses from July 15th 1971.

Régie des Exploitations Industrielles (R.E.I.)  
Rue Patrice Lumumba  
RABAT-MAROC

SAFEGE, CHEF de file du Groupement d'Ingénieurs, Conseils, SAFEGE-SAEM-SCET International, chargés des Etudes.

76-78, Rue des Suisses  
92-NANTERRE-FRANCE (Tél.: 204.73.25).

The application form and the statement of information duly filled in, must arrive by registered post, no later than August 24th 1971, at the following address:—

Régie des Exploitations Industrielles (R.E.I.)  
Rue Patrice Lumumba  
RABAT-MAROC

## New attack on BBC

By our own Reporter

The row over the BBC television programme, "Yesterday's Men," enters a new round this week with Mr Richard Crossman coming into the attack again in the latest issue of the "New Statesman."

In a signed article, Mr Crossman calls the BBC Governors' 17-page judgment on the affair "inadequate and characteristically" and says it provides an unanswerable case for setting up a Broadcasting Council, on the lines of the Press Council.

Mr Crossman says: "We know now that, however unjust anyone may feel he has

been treated by a BBC producer or interviewer, he cannot appeal to the governors with any expectation that they will undertake an impartial investigation of the facts and reach a judicial verdict based upon them."

Mr Crossman accuses the BBC of "suppressing vital evidence." In order to substantiate his charge in an earlier "New Statesman" article that the BBC had "fraudulently misrepresented" what the programme was about in order to pursue Labour ex-ministers to participate, he asked to see

a pre-edited version of his interview in the programme.

The request was refused, even after an appeal to the BBC Director-General, Mr Charles Curran, whose argument was that the unused material was the equivalent of a reporter's notebook and should not be subject to scrutiny.

The BBC had no comment to make about the article last night. The idea of a Broadcasting Council is generally unpopular in both the BBC and ITV, and Lord Hill has on record opposing the idea.

July 16 1971



## Excise must reveal 'secret' tax papers

For 30 years the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may have been basing purchase tax valuations partly on "market-place tithe," a High Court judge said yesterday.

Speaking of "secret" investigations by the commissioners before the assessment of taxpayers' liability to purchase tax, Mr Justice Forbes went on: "If that is so, the sooner those sources of information are subjected to independent examination the better."

The judge rejected a claim by the Commissioners that certain confidential documents used in assessing the tax were privileged and need not be disclosed to the taxpayer. He ordered that they must be disclosed unless the Court of Appeal directed otherwise.

The commissioners he said, claimed that in some cases such documents contained creditable references to traders emanating from other traders. The commissioners argued that confidentiality was necessary to get trade cooperation. "That contention amounts to this: Some of the information on which the commissioners base their fair and impartial valuation consists of statements made by third parties who will be prepared to make allegations behind another trader's back but would be afraid to do so to his face. I find this alarming."

Mr Justice Forbes was deciding issues arising out of arbitration proceedings between an amusement machine manufacturer, Alfred Crompton Amusement Machines Ltd, of South Side, Clapham, and the commissioners, in which Crompton

## Lecture tour vetoed

By our Correspondent

THE LABOUR and Liberal minority on Birmingham City Council library committee has stopped a lecture tour which the city librarian, Mr William Taylor, was to have made to South Africa, Botswana, and Swaziland this autumn. The committee gave permission in January for the tour, which was arranged by the British Council and would have cost the city nothing. At Mr Taylor's request the tour was rearranged for the autumn because his wife had been ill.

At this week's meeting of the committee, only three of the seven committee members of the controlling Conservative Party attended. The four Labour members and one Liberal carried a motion withdrawing permission. Councillor Peter Tebbutt, who was elected for Labour in May, moved to withdraw permission. He said yesterday: "We could not agree to the city librarian visiting a racist state like South Africa. I personally objected in particular to the fact that the tour would have included the University of Pretoria which is run on apartheid lines."

Advertisements from "The School Kids" issue of "Oz" magazine relating to twosomes, threesomes, and foursomes and to "scenes never published before, covering every angle of love" were discussed by prosecuting counsel when the "Oz" trial was resumed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

One of the three accused, Felix Dennis (24), of Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, a director of the magazine, continuing his evidence, said an advertisement in the magazine said that teenage male models were wanted in London. It could have referred to teenagers being wanted to model clothing and nothing more.

Mr Brian Leary, prosecuting, asked: "The other possibility is that the purpose for which teenage male models were required was for the satisfaction of sexual lust?" Dennis replied: "I admit that there is a remote possibility that is so. But I have no information to swear on oath that that is the case." He agreed that documents addressed to a box number in Sweden from the Oz company had been confiscated by the customs.

Mr Leary said another advertisement stated: "Gay men are invited to send £3 for our new magazine 'Iron Boys'. This uncensored magazine from Sweden shows scenes never published before covering every angle of love." The advertisement gave an address under a box number in Stockholm.

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The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Smirnovski, confronted by a demonstrator as he opened an exhibition of Soviet press photography at the Royal Photographic Society's headquarters in London yesterday. The demonstrator, one of a group protesting at the trials of Russian Jews, was escorted out. More arrests in Moscow, page 3

## Union wants more teacher participation in decisions

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers is launching a discussion campaign among its 260,000 members to devise a new policy on staff decision-making within schools.

A study by the NUT on "Teacher Participation," which will be available for members before their local debates this autumn, outlines some of the issues involved.

In spite of the legal responsibility and traditional all-powerful image of heads it finds five pressures for more formal participation: the growth of collective teaching methods in schools; the increased size of schools and complexity of school life; the intensifying rate of change within education which creates a demand for a say by the individual in the way things are moving; the growth of participation elsewhere in the education system; and the pressures for more active democracy within society at large.

At its conference this year the union asked for a study of the potential of an elected staff council which would be responsible for curriculum, school organisation, internal school finance, and parent-teacher relations. The executive has now responded by establishing a special working party of 25, including eight executive members, to undertake a review at headquarters.

At the same time it is instructing all local associations to set aside one meeting for debating the issue, and it is initiating 10 regional conferences, from September to November, which will involve 4,000 delegates in the discussions. By next year the annual conference ought to be able to adopt a new and detailed policy.

At a press conference Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the NUT, tried to remove any impression that the union was hostile to head teachers. "In the past the head teacher has been almost a more autocratic figure than practically anybody in our public life, and I'm not saying that we necessarily want to change anything that has to do with the position of the head teacher. Yet at the same time we have to face the fact that there is in the teaching profession a real feeling that the whole relationship of the head and staff with

different ways in which participation could occur. It refers to full staff participation in which all staff vote, election of a staff committee with full powers, an ad hoc non-elected committee of departmental heads, the head and deputy who were nevertheless responsible to the whole staff, an elected staff council with the head as chairman, an academic board confining itself to curricular and educational policy questions, and a "legislature" and "executive" approach by which the whole staff lays down major policy lines, leaving them to the head and others to carry out.

The union hopes to examine foreign experience in devising its policy, and it will need the approval of Mrs Thatcher for consequential changes in the articles of government of schools, and possibly also in the legal position of heads. Mr Fred Jarvis, deputy general secretary of the union, said earlier this week that the omens from Curzon Street were not encouraging.

MORE HOME NEWS ON  
PAGE 12: PARLIAMENT  
ON PAGE 16

## Labour walkout over education scheme

The 29 Labour members of Northamptonshire county council walked out of the council meeting yesterday after approval had been given to the changed comprehensive education proposals under which grammar schools will be retained.

"We are walking out in disgust," one councillor said, here were shouts of "Shame" and "Abomination" from the gallery during a two-hour debate. Earlier protesters had demonstrated outside the county hall, greeting council members with shouts of "Kill the plan."

In addition to retaining existing grammar schools, the proposals reject the idea that all children must be sent to comprehensive schools. Voting was 49 to 33 in favour, with four abstentions, and the proposals will now be considered by a working party.

Teaching organisations in the county are all highly critical of the changes, and have said they will boycott the working party. During the debate critics of the scheme said it would make Northamptonshire the most backward of counties educationally.

## 'Angles of love' question

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## 'Murder attempt' on PCs

Frank Morrison (19), of Wellington Road, St Thomas, Exeter, was accused at Hertford Assizes yesterday of 23 charges, including some arising out of alleged shooting incidents at Birmingham and Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

After Morrison had entered a plea of not guilty to six charges of attempted murder, Mr Adrian Head, prosecuting, said this was not acceptable, and Morrison was remanded in custody to stand trial.

He pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder PC Roger Keith Vercoe and PC Michael Enticott at Birmingham on May 14 and not guilty to attempting to murder four other police officers at Hitchin on May 24.

## Tour firm fined £900

Horizon Holidays, one of the biggest tour operators in Britain, were fined a total of £900 with £72 costs by Oxford magistrates yesterday after admitting six breaches of the Trade Descriptions Act. An Oxford couple had complained that some of the attractions promised at the Hotel Miami, Playa Escana, Ibiza, did not exist.

Mrs Diana Pick, of Spitchey Lane, Oxford, booked the family holiday after reading in a Horizon brochure that the Hotel Miami had three bars, "two beautiful swimming pools," a paddling pool, a boutique, a beach snack bar, and the chance to go skin diving and water-skiing.

Mr Quentin Campbell, prosecuting, said there was no water-skiing, snack bar, or skin diving, the boutique and the paddling pool were not in use, and there was only one crowded bar. There was one "rather dirty" swimming pool.

Horizon Holidays Ltd, of Hanover St, London, gave immediate notice of appeal against the fines.

A holiday travel agency was fined £100 and ordered to pay £50 costs at Cardiff yesterday when it was found guilty of making false claims about accommodation on a holiday cruise vessel.

The action, under the Trade Descriptions Act, accused Sir Henry Lunn Ltd, trading as Lunn Poly Holidays Travel, of stating in its brochure that a cabin on the ship *Odyssey* was top grade and fully air-conditioned.

White mates in three moves, against any defence (by H. Gerner). This was a problem more difficult than appears likely from the miniature setting.

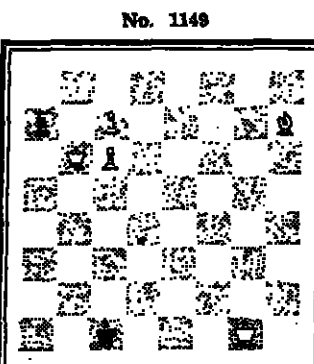
Solution No. 1348: 1 K-N5, if 1-B3, 2-P-B3, 3-N-K4 and 3-N-N5 mate. If 1... P-B3=2 N-N5 and 3-R-P mate.

Most chessplayers find that some opponents and certain openings give more problems than usual. Even Bobby Fischer knows this feeling, and the commentary in his book *My 60 Best Games* notes that the "Winner" variation has given Fischer consistent trouble. He has had the utmost difficulty cracking Black's tortoise-like shell, even his successes are unconvincing. Maintaining the same line of attack year after year has provided his opponents with ample opportunity to sharpen their defences. Two of Fischer's rare losses with the white pieces are against the Winner to Mednis in the US championship and to Kovalevic at Zagreb last year.

Hence it is only a small surprise that the first game of the Fischer-Larsen match in the semifinal world title eliminator should be a Winner French. Larsen rarely selects this opening, but he places great importance on psychological factors. The result, however, suggests that Fischer has beaten his jinx. The latest score is Fischer 4, Larsen 0, while in the other all-Russian semifinal the current result is Korchnoi 2½, Petrosian 2½. This week's game shows the contrast between the fighting chess of attack and counter-attack in Fischer's win.

## Chess Fischer beats a jinx

By LEONARD BARDEN



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## The Halifax. For the day your daughter brings a friend to stay.



The unforeseen big expense hits every family man at some time or other—but there's nothing like a bit of money in the Halifax to cushion the blow.

You'll be surprised, in fact, just how fast that little bit

extra you put aside each month will grow, thanks to the interest the Halifax gives you.

Maybe you can't afford to laugh at your fate, but, with the Halifax behind you, at least you can risk a smile.

**HALIFAX**  
BUILDING SOCIETY  
Member of The Building Societies Association

It's always nice to know it's there

## They may not know your face, but they'll know his.



There are many ways of taking money abroad apart from cash. But Cooks Travel Cheques have something no other form of 'safe' money has—the face of Thos. Cook. This face is recognised and trusted, wherever you go, in any part of the world. Hotels, restaurants, shops, car-hire companies, as well as banks, accept Cooks cheques readily. Which means there's no embarrassment and no waiting for banks to open to get hold of ready cash.

Something else worth knowing. If you lose Cooks Travel Cheques they are replaced promptly. Next time you go abroad, take Cooks Travel Cheques. And you won't lose out. Or lose face.

**Cooks Travel Cheques**  
worth more than just money

Available in sterling and U.S. dollars from Cooks offices, appointed travel agents, banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and Post Offices operating National Giro.



## ROBERT SHAW

Terry Philpott on the thinking man's actor

"MOST PEOPLE, you see, think that actors are stupid," says Robert Shaw, stage, film, and television actor, playwright, and novelist. "The Sun Doctor" won the Hawthornden Prize. "It is likely that most people think that there are two Robert Shaws. People who read novels think that there is a novelist called Robert Shaw who has nothing to do with that dreadful actor who they occasionally see on television or they think that he is the son of the son of George Bernard Shaw and are too ignorant to know that he didn't have a son."

The popular image of Shaw shows him starring in films like "From Russia with Love," "The Valiant," "The Battle of the Bulge," "Custer of the West," and "The Battle of Britain." He was a memorable Henry VIII to Paul Scofield's More in "A Man for All Seasons," but fewer people know him in the film adaptations of Pinter or as a stage actor.

Shaw, too, is an intensely physical character: the man of the media who offers tips on drinking, the sportsman, the father of eight children, and the owner of four cars who delights in driving at high speed. Even his novels, serious as they are, contain this intensely physical aspect of their author: his priest in "The Flag" was a former miner, a man of great physical energies who harboured doubts about himself and his faith. Harold, the sun doctor, found his moral conflicts besetting him in the African jungle, and in between their philosophising, and perhaps because of it, Slaterry and Lewis in "A Card from Morocco" drink and rage.

Yet in Shaw the intellectual and the physical seem to reside compatibly: at one moment he is eagerly discussing sport, at the next, a discussion of politics with reference to Lord Liverpool's Ministries takes up as much time as a discussion on driving; he discusses his Socialist convictions with an angry gusto, makes what appears to be a thoughtful remark, but laughs suddenly and says that he was only joking. The ebullience, egotism, sharpness of thought and quickness of word are not Shaw acting public Shaw, but the essence and reality.

"I genuinely love to shock my readership into something," says Shaw the writer. "But I am always thinking of how I can get their attention, of how I can shock them out of their smug, middle-class ways. I want to shock them into awareness, to make them think. Everybody is shocking them sexually but I am like the Jesuit priest and I want to make the boy think."

"There is so much sensationalism now, how can you do that? I have got to get at them after they take my books off the library or book shop shelves. I know how Edna O'Brien does it, but the first pages of my novels aren't those of the popular novels. I am a political pamphleteer. Shaw believes very much in early formative influences and perhaps his character can be explained by his upbringing. Born in Lancashire, he was



SHAW the actor in action as Lord Randolph Churchill opposite Simon Ward's "Young Winston"

eldest of the five children of a doctor who committed suicide when his son was 11. "My mother was the total influence then. She is an extremely strong woman, a puritan in the true sense of the word. We were thought of as a family of some social standing, the family to know in the village. While my mother used to tell me not to play with the 'common children,' from her I learnt also real humanity."

Although his childhood was spent mainly in the Orkneys and Cornwall, the family lived near Bolton through some of the depression, a period of lasting influence on his political leanings. His interests in writing and acting grew simultaneously at school. At 21 he joined the Royal Shakespeare Company at Stratford upon Avon for two years, following them with a year at the Old Vic. As late as 1960 he was still known mainly for his role in "The Buccaneers," although his first novel "The Hidden Place" had appeared in 1959 and the year before that he acted in his own play, "Off the Mainland," at the Arts Theatre, London. He supplemented his income by journalism, writing feature articles for "Queen" and "The Sunday Times," and an essay at a regular literary programme, "The Bookman." There he introduced to the

television public a young novelist named Edna O'Brien, whose first novel, "The Country Girls," had just appeared.

"I write, firstly, because I have a childish desire for immortality," Shaw says. "I don't know why it is but I have noticed that other people have it, too, although in an essay Adler wrote that it was not a desire strong in women. Secondly, I am a political writer. I feel very radically about some things but only in a certain kind of way, not in a square-on political party way. I would like to influence people to a hard and tough radicalism. That is why I admire Orwell so much and I admire him even at his worst. We are surrounded by second-rate, trashy writers who are taken up and praised. It isn't that I think that Harold Pinter is the greatest playwright of the century but even at his worst he is an intelligent writer."

Acting offers few compensations. "Films are a business and seldom an art form. It is a director's medium. For obvious reasons there are no good screen writers because anyone with any sense doesn't want to be one. The only films that I have been in have made money have been the bad ones, so you'll see what I mean."

He is currently playing Lord Randolph Churchill in the making of "Young Winston," the Richard Attenborough-Carl Foreman film adaptation of Churchill's "My Early Life." Here there are some satisfactions. "It is one of the last big budget pictures. I have the best part with the possible exception of Anne Bancroft as Lady Jennie Churchill. Hardly a day goes by when you feel that you are doing something with the part. While he wasn't the equal of his son he was a very remarkable man. It is pleasant to be playing an intelligent man for a change. I have also got my best wardrobe since Henry VIII so that is my vanity satisfied. Few are working in the industry at the moment, so even to be working is some feat."

Filming can occasionally offer deeper rewards. "There are occasions when you are working with someone really good like Joe Losey and filming can become art and takes on something special. It is a sort of religious moment when you feel that you are really communicating something. It is probably an illusion but you can also feel it when you write. It has only happened to me rarely with acting."

He and his wife, Mary Ure, may go

to Broadway in Pinter's "Old Times," but even stage acting Shaw finds of dubious interest. "There is an English mystique about the theatre, thus stage actors are knighted and film actors are not. I get bored by any stage play in about four weeks but you also have an audience to respond to you. The great difference is that in the theatre you can dominate the audience, whereas in the cinema you can woo them."

For these and other reasons he would not leave acting. "I would like to say that I was going to stop acting completely but I can't. Apart from the other reasons there is, first, this child-like side in me that loves acting, and although I curse it at times I think that acting is underrated. It is certainly better than many professions. Secondly, I can't afford to be just a writer. I could afford it if I were prepared to live in a poorer manner but I am now used to living in a certain way. Anyway, I rarely go out or buy clothes or spend much on myself but I have a lot of dependants."

Acting, too, allows him to subsidise his writing: the National Theatre have just paid him £100 for his new play, "Cato Street," which he worked on for two years, and he has another novel, "Flesh and Blood," planned for publication next year.

He is working at the moment on the second volume of "The Curs of Souls," his trilogy, the first of which was "The Flag." It will be set during the Spanish Civil War, a period and event of enduring fascination for him. But he does not see the trilogy as the work for which he might be remembered. "I keep getting little ideas which are more relevant, contemporary and will in the end be more important. Conrad kept breaking off his larger works like 'Lord Jim' to write other works like 'The Heart of Darkness.' I am trying to achieve that kind of book."

Shaw enjoys his wealth: "It gives me power. But more than that, if you are proud and poor in modern society it isn't very pleasant. I was always willing to be sacked by a director. I can afford to be now but I believe that every actor, whatever his material position, should be willing to be, too. Money also offers me freedom and space." It is providing him with a large house in Ireland where he will indulge again his desire for immortality by creating a great garden.

Shaw admits to some incongruity in a Socialist enjoying the comforts of the Savoy and talking about his wealth. He says that it is a dilemma that he has confronted him for some time, but he has reconciled himself to it in the knowledge that he is an actor and does not know a talented person who is not. "Here I am living like a capitalist and yet I believe that if there were a real chance of equality of opportunity, of real socialism, then I would give up all the money. I would all go. Definitely, definitely, definitely. That I really feel."

## ADVENTURES IN THE FLESH TRADE

Gerald Lerner at the Nottingham Festival

"... AND IT BECAME FLESH." I suppose it was the "flesh" which attracted me, though really it is unkind to inquire too deeply into anyone's motives for seeking entertainment late at night after, as they say, a hard day. That's one nice thing about the round-the-clock Nottingham Festival. There is always something going on, even if there is not always someone going in to see it. "Nothing like this has ever happened to me before," said Dorothy Rose Gribble, doyenne of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, when not a soul turned up to hear her "Pride of Writers" recital in Nottingham the other day, and a progressive pop concert had to be cancelled because no one was interested.

Anyway, after the concert had been heard and the notice written, I went to the Playhouse to see the becoming flesh of Iris Scaccheri. But it is misleading to put it that way. Miss Scaccheri is obviously a very serious, thoughtful dancer, and a composer of sorts. She cannot help it if she is beautiful and if her legs are browner and more sensual than the orthodox ballet dancer's. She wears a white dress with what looks like raggy-legged shorts underneath, also white, and close-fitting. To judge by the clear outline of small breasts beneath the dress, you would say she wore nothing else above the waist, though you would be wrong. She has longish, dark red hair held back by slides which fly out across the stage when she twists her head. Her black shoes stay on or come off according to the style of dance required by her tape montage.

Superimposed on, or cut between, these bits of music are the words of Iris Scaccheri's incomprehensible poem. "... and it became flesh." In Argentinian, Spanish, and scraps of French, slowed down to an animal grunt or speeded up to a bird-like chatter. Her electronics are not, in fact, sophisticated, and I dare say that an expert would say the same about her dancing.

But the flesh always reasserts its fascination, as when her taped voice says "amor, amor" and she clutches compulsively at the white dress and pulls it off, down to the one-piece body stocking, torn off at the thighs. "Amor" inspires in her a variety of what could be called "positions" that did not too crudely suggest what she far more subtly means.

There is an interval and the second half is short. Much of it she spends twisting round on one spot.

Then it stops, abruptly. She explains that the tape is actually longer but that she has had to cut a lot out because (scornfully) the theatre has to close at midnight. So that is why the end was so disappointing: the piece must have a shape after all, in its integral version. I felt as affronted as she did by the stupidity of this insult to the flesh made coherent.

## OPEN SPACE

John O'Callaghan

## Double bill

SELDOM HAS the theatre's dilemma—"what must we do to tempt an audience in?"—been more simply illustrated than in Terrence McNally's first offering in this double bill. He puts a naked girl on stage as the cover for a 50-minute monologue.

In this play, "Sweet Eros," we have an abducted girl listening to the unheroic life story of her captor. Contributing nothing but a few preliminary writhings, she accepts a life with him. Presumably this is on the credential of his honesty in the recital, his commitment to the dictates of unexamined instinct. Complexity is replaced by simplicity, responsibility by impulse, development by a continuous unevaluated present.

All this is true of "Next" but since it is set in that traditional arena of farce, the army medical room, expectations are not high. Laughs bubble up easily after the over-the-top first half with David Healy as the ageing would-be (but reluctant) draft dodger whose intention not to fight is suddenly replaced by more urgent determination not to be mauled by a female medical examiner.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

## EMI

EMI have asked us to point out that, far from selling shares in London Weekend Television ("Daddy and Stardust," Arts Guardian, yesterday), they have never had shares in LWT. They do own a controlling share of Thames Television and have no intention of selling it.

## review

## MANCHESTER

Merete Bates

## Moscow circus

THE LAST circus at Belle Vue, Manchester, in which sides of bacon were whacked live round the ring, for all the world as if the sawdust was a chopping board, was enough to put anyone off for life. It says something for the Moscow State Circus, its successor, that it not only restores faith in circuses but shows them in the light that is rare, if not entirely absent, in this country. For us, the circus has sunk to a sordid, shameful business in which mucking about with animals is reflected only too closely by the antics of the beaten, mucked-about clowns. We go, admit it or not, as much to rub our noses in the salt of unhappiness as to exult in any higher emotions. Somehow the Russians differ. For them it is like ballet, a poem to the body, moving and exultant nowhere bestial. It concentrates on acrobats, whirling, swinging, flying, uses animals barely at all and then in the open, not caged, but in a good condition. Sustained by such unexpected qualities as taste, balance, gentility even a touch of high romance, it is, to put it mildly, sometimes breathtakingly magnificent.

The tone shows in details. No ring-master cracking his whip, like a stately lady in plum velvet, after the first limelight for her "friendly relations" bit, receded decorously into the shadows. Then polite smiles between performers as if wondering what would please the other next. There was thought, such the rowan berries and honey-pot for the bears. There was

economy—such as no dragging gap while shifting scenery but a whole, different, act in another part of the tent.

It shows in the imperious, fleeting dynamics of the Cossacks—thundering like a black and red Catherine wheel faster and faster round the ring. And dominated, first by a flowing white princess on a pearl grey then by the same as a tight, little spitfire crack-shot. But Topov the clown is the heart of it. Blunt, blatant, tongue-in-cheek, but above all, masterly and successful, in concise, explicit acts as doctor or snake-charmer, he has the whip-hand over us, not the reverse.

## THE PLACE

James Kennedy

## Modern dance

WHAT DOES ONE look for in a performance of young experimental choreography? Primarily for signs of an ability to give shape to a string of movements and, after that, for some evident sense of theatre; and, if, on top of that, the choreography suggests the workings of some non-derivative talent, some distinct personality, then that is richness beyond what it is fair to expect. It seems to me that it makes little difference whether the idiom of the choreographic experiment is ballet or modern dance or whatever; the idioms may differ but the signs of promise are essentially the same.

The performance which prompted these generalisations was that given last night by the experimental group of the London Contemporary Dance Organisation; this group is made up of senior students in the Contemporary Dance School. The best of this programme, in my view, was a little duet called "Linear Fragments" partly because its accompaniment was music rather than electronic noise (an old foggish prejudice, I admit) but more particularly because the choreography did not pretend to any obscure significance; it was just an essay in movement

and, as such, well constructed, strong and inventive.

Theatrical sense—in this instance, a sense of dramatic foreboding—was shown briefly in the opening piece, "Inner Man," and here and there throughout the evening there were snatches of genuinely inventive movement. The dancing, too, where dancing was required, was decidedly good. Yet all too much of the programme was bedevilled by that apparently wilful obscurity (unrelieved by choreographic skill) which is to be found in much of modern dance, whether presented by the qualified professionals or by students. And it must be added that "Linear Fragments" was the work not of any student, but of the group's director, Flora Cushman.

## HAMPSTEAD

Caryl Brahms

## El Coca-Cola

LIKE AN OPERA, a play by Chekhov, or a painting by Sickert, one should always be seeing this wild and funny cabaret for at least the third time. "El Coca-Cola Grande" is a cult celebration if ever there was one. It could happen at some elegant Casino, some super-glossy Marina, or the forthright thrust stage at Greenwich. It communicates in a kind of bastard Spanish, easily understood by the English, or a terrible Anglo-French guaranteed to keep us out of the Common Market for ever.

Pepe Hernandez, Ron House—late of that cradle of zany comics, the Second City—is the amiable and unrockable compère supported by his family (Alan Shearnine, John Smith, Dix White, and Gabriela Weider) who gambol like a litter of intoxicated puppies about the intimate stage of the Hampstead Theatre Club in a Low Moon production in which the only sensible word spoken—frequently—is the name of their sponsor, Coca-Cola.

The world has a great need of the family Hernandez and their Papa Pepe.

They take us to Toulouse Lautrec land—and I leave it to Mr Harold Hobson to point out that the divine Yvette Guilbert was no ballerina at the Moulin in any colour, and that the great gift of Jane Avril was something other than the voice of a diva, costa or, as in this case, non-costa. They unleash upon us Las Dos La-La-Las (entries in the Eurovision Contest) and other matters for instant laughter.

Hopefully, the family Hernandez will be popping up frequently with further future artistic disasters. After all, the theatre is a place for laughter as well as life on the mitty-gritty belt.

## RONNIE SCOTT'S

Ronald Atkins

## Victor Feldman

ONCE A LOCAL infant prodigy, Victor Feldman has since made a name for himself in the US. His exile fifteen years ago must have just preceded his maturity, because his playing today is straight Wynton Kelly, out of Red Garland with a dash of Bill Evans—in other words, that most copied and debased of jazz piano styles which flourished in the late 1950s.

If hundreds have followed this path, Feldman does it with more imagination than almost anyone, and his playing at the Ronnie Scott Club on Monday was full of delightful touches. He kept his cool even when heading towards that climactic pounding which goes with the style, and he was ever willing to break the even patterns or to throw in the unexpected chord. A pity that his young partner, Tom Scott, seemed so pallid on the flute and so unadventurous on the alto saxophone, but the rhythm section, backed over with plenty of confidence and the quartet's collective spirit was beyond reproach.

Having switched to the tenor saxophone, Scott sounded much happier later in the evening as the music became more complex and agitated. Feldman's playing, however, suffered because he did not have the same time.

## DOORS OF PERCEPTION

Geoffrey Cannon on the music of the late Jim Morrison

ROCK MUSIC, for Jim Morrison, was always the means to express horror, menace, a sense of imbalance. His singing and his stage style attempted the most extreme rhetorical extravaganzas. I recall a television film Morrison commissioned to advertise "The Unknown Soldier," the last track on Waiting For The Sun (Elektra EKS 74024). I had to see it privately; no television station would accept it uncut. In the film, Morrison is led along a beach and tied to a post. The song, whose words and music make gasping and broken references to Vietnam as a war mediated or even controlled by means of television, breaks into a military drum-roll. "Present arms!" And the firing squad shoot. In the film, Morrison bends sideways, as if bound and shot. The camera closes on his face. Carefully, blood pours from his mouth.

Jim Morrison was what "Esquire" calls an over-reacher; reckless with himself and with the music of the Doors, the band of which he was the singer, leader, and composer. Ray

Manzarek, the Doors' organist, told me that Doors' concerts in America often felt more like a dialogue with the police, who cram the front of American rock auditoriums, than with the audience; and Morrison might have been arrested more often than twice. I can only for infatuation the police with the abandoned sensuality of his gestures.

Most often, Morrison meant what he sang. He could achieve a felt parallel between his music and the horrors of the real world, which he believed Americans in particular wished to ignore by sleeping through them.

The Doors' music was most magnetic around the time of the most violent public and political disturbances in America, three years ago. Granada television made an hour-long special in 1968 on the Doors, drawing insistent parallels between their music and the nature of public events in America. At their most potent, the Doors seemed not merely to be illustrating the explosion of horror within America at that time but to be the most forceful

and accurate means to match that horror and give it an emotional form. Morrison is supposed, at that time, to have described himself as an "erotic politician." Afterwards, he disowned the phrase; but it was the kind of description rock commentators were looking for.

At one point in the film, with the Doors' music as a pulsing and painful backdrop, a clip from an American television newswreel which had been banned at the time in America was shown. A woman was trying to drive children into a hospital, and was blocked by National Guardsmen, who, in the flickering, low quality film, could be seen to be surrounding her car, and menacing her. And the commentator, his words given extra weight by the low-key style American newswreel commentators use, was heard to say "That's a grenade-thrower he's pointing at the car." How, indeed, can such dread and panic be made plain without drawing the spectator into its horror? That is what the Doors attempted.

For me, "The Celebration of Lizard" was Morrison's masterpiece. He wrote it in 1968, and, once would inject bits of it into songs which invited its particular sense of the fear and warning which Morrison believed was needed to stay alive. On record it's on the double album released last year, Absolutely Live (Elektra 24 002).

Now Jim Morrison is dead. It's accident that the recent deaths in rock have been of those singers and stars who took most risks with themselves within their music. Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, and now Morrison. One knew how enormous the engine of rock music was. Once, rock seemed a game. I can't measure death against the power that rock music has given its audience to their own possibilities. That was always Jim Morrison's intention. His was always Jim Morrison: anyone can buy L.A. (Elektra EKS 75011). The Doors' last album. Lately, Morrison seemed to know how far he had burned himself out.

From America

Harper's

magazine

a serious look at our world, its politics, problems, arts and literature, failures and achievements.

## July Issue Special

Drugs without crime—a report on British success with heroin addiction. Yevtushenko on Fame.

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# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Janice Elliott • Eating out • Preschools • Children's books

**JANICE ELLIOTT** is one of those rare but enviable women novelists whose books always attract good steady sales combined with reviews of the most flattering kind. Eight novels have appeared in nine years, all punctuated by recurring adjectives from the literary critics such as "precision," "brilliant," "intricate," "sensitive," and "taut," the sum total of which seems to add up to what good novel-writing should be all about. Her latest work, *A State of Peace* (Hodder & Stoughton, 22s), is her most ambitious novel, and the climax of something her writing has been seeking to achieve for some time: a complete break with what she describes as "ivory-tower writing."

Miss Elliott is 39, and did not publish her first novel until she was 30. She had previously been a magazine and newspaper journalist, but gave all that up in order to bury herself deeply in the Sussex countryside and set on with what to her was obviously real writing. She acknowledges a debt to journalism by explaining that it taught her to throw away the frilly bits in her writing and also taught her to engender her own tension even when there wasn't any. She had found that even when she had two weeks in which to write an article, she would invariably leave it until the very last minute, and would then produce a better result.

"It is the same," she says, "with a novel. I do other work, such as reviewing, housework, if I have too much time in which to write a book. It loses impetus. So I find it is better to write something else between 10 am and 11 am, not getting down to the novel until perhaps midday and then writing really fast because I know that I shall have a deadline when my son must be collected from school."

In engendering her own tension needed for the act of writing, some of it seems to rub off in the fabric of the work itself. Her novels are notable for their creation of tense atmosphere and a feeling of impending doom or inevitable explosion of a situation. She accepts this in a rather puzzled way, as she does any comment she knows to be valid about her work. Since her writing stems so purely from the imagination and is never for a moment planned or consciously autobiographical, the fact that it has form and emotion and point to it seems to regard as rather a happy accident.

"Honestly," she admits nicely, "I'm a terribly groping writer. It puzzles me when people talk of construction and self-assurance because I never plan it like that. I write entirely as it comes and don't know what I'm doing half the time. A year later I can see that what people say is true but not at the time. All I do is start with a few characters and follow them to see where they go. I have no choice, no influence over them, and can only follow where they lead. It hasn't changed much with experience."

Except I may just know a little more about the plot now that when I first began writing novels. But the characters are so real to me that when I have finished with them they haunt me through my dreams, not always in a nice way, either."

## Down from the ivory tower

Catherine Stott meets novelist Janice Elliott

The only trend she has been aware of is of her attempt to get away from self-consciously elegant writing, of trying to be more real. Which was why she wrote *The Kindling*, and set it purposely right away from London and "elegant talk." This was one of the few times, she says, she actually knew why she was doing something in her writing. Trying to be more honest by not taking refuge in beautiful sentences.

"Though of course I don't regret the usefulness of being able to turn an elegant sentence; but if you are going to get any farther, you have to turn your back on writing the same book over and over and stick your neck out at the risk of making a fool of yourself. With my new novel I have certainly stuck my neck out. Here I have tried not to run away and write something pretty about the weather. I really got these characters to the point where they were so intensely real to me that I determined not to compromise."

The book is set in postwar London, much of it in the East End where she spent some months doing social work before going up to Oxford. It evokes in a haunting way the bitterness of the national mood and the shoddiness, the seediness of the times; but Miss Elliott says that she was largely unaware of this at the time she lived through this period. "But like a squirrel storing up nuts, one may realise the significance 20 years



later of what one saw. I hadn't understood the bitterness, nor been preoccupied by those violent times, until recently. With hindsight I do."

*"A State of Peace"* is much more of a personal statement than some of her earlier books which often had a fantastical quality about them. *"The Buttercup Chain"*, for example, was not rooted in time. With *"Angels Falling"*, a novel which traced the fortunes of one family from the time of Queen Victoria's funeral onwards, she had begun to realise that people do not live in ivory towers or rabbit holes. . . . that there is some mysterious connection, even if you live in the back of beyond, between the individual and the times in which he lives. So I wrote *"Angels Falling"* with a subconscious desire to see what history did to people and what people did to history. And that is what I hope I am now doing in a more honest and direct way."

She feels that even if one shuts one's self as she does in deepest Sussex, there is no escape from "the times." That one is affected and drawn in. "I am very far removed from there, the action is down here, but I have the feeling that more important things get through to me subconsciously; that I may not realise the significance of them for 15 years; that the superficial things would get through to me if I lived in London and lead me off on interesting tangents which really

had nothing to do with the basic issue. I think it takes about 10 years to be able to look back and see what the significance of a certain period was, which is why so many books written immediately after revolutions are bad. I think one's detachment grows by being away from the heart of things. Though it would be awful if in 20 years from now I found I hadn't anything to write about at all."

She believes that in the end it is the novelist who will look to for the truth. "It will be a subjective truth but none the less a truth."

She recalled that she wrote *"The Buttercup Chain"* in three months flat and had seen it in highly visual terms, "like having slides come up before one's eyes." When it was about to be filmed she was enthralled by the fact that the two young producers seemed to have such a clear idea of the book that they explained parts of it to her that she had not previously fully understood herself, in a way she could perfectly accept. The end product was, as is often the way with films, something quite different. "I had moments of wild excitement watching the film when I actually recognised something I had intended, happening on the screen, but for the rest I smoked my head off and shut my eyes."

Before getting down to the novels, Miss Elliott had a strange assortment of jobs in journalism. When she came down from Oxford she bought a hat

and applied for a job as a sub-editor on *"House and Garden"*, which she got but confessed to being awful at. "They don't teach punctuation at Oxford, so I didn't know where to put the commas." Next she wrote about pots and pans for *"House Beautiful"*, then became beauty editor of *"Harper's Bazaar"*. She looks down at her present rather matronly shape and laughs at the thought of having had such a hot-house job.

After *"Harper's"* came many more columns about many more new pots and pans on the *"Sunday Times"*, and finally a job on the new *"Sunday Times"* Colour Magazine which she adored but packed up after a few months because the first novel had been sold and she was tired of throwing a plate of fish fingers in front of her husband at night because she didn't feel she had the necessary toughness to be a wife, journalist, and novelist. And the novels exerted a stronger pull. She is, she says, an obsessive writer. "It is like being ill or mad. But it brings one, perhaps every couple of months, moments of quite fantastic happiness, when one can truly say 'I've got it. That is real.'"

"My husband, after reading *'A State of Peace'*, reeled out into the road and wandered off saying that it had affected him so much he couldn't even talk about it. I honestly think that was the happiest moment of my life."

## Little people's lot

Richard Bourne on infant education

**THE TROUBLE** with preschool education is that it is still more written about than practised. But the perennial crusade to provide something for more children ought not to be blind one to the other imperatives—a better understanding of how small children can learn, and a steady pursuit of achievement in those preschool facilities we already possess.

Two new books by two nursery school heads—the *"Significance of Children's Play"*, by Joan Cass, who runs a nursery school in West Ham (Batsford, £1.50) and *"Playing, Learning and Living"*, by Vera Roberts, who runs one in Greenwich (A. & C. Black Ltd., 75p)—are both the products of sensitive observation.

Joan Cass is concerned to explain why children play, and to examine what children learn when they are "playing," while Vera Roberts is not only seeking to understand child behaviour but to advise other adults—teachers or playground helpers—on what they can do to help.

The different favours may be indicated by quoting the two on biting. "Boys and girls naturally show their animosity in unpleasant ways, by biting, hitting, spoiling each other's work, snatching toys, and using verbal threats, and this sort of behaviour, though differing in the way in which it is conducted, can also be seen among adults," writes Joan Cass.

Under "A word about biting" Miss Roberts comments: "This arouses strong emotions in many adults, who regard it as much worse than kicking or hitting. The first thing to remember is that the victim needs comfort and reassurance as well as first aid. A child usually bites when he feels unbearably frustrated and unable to find words or actions suitable for the occasion. A persistent biter needs special help."

These are two useful books. Miss Cass, for instance, discusses the sex-play of underfives with a perception, frankness, and approval quite rare in the range of most of the secondary school colleagues. Miss Roberts, whose school I've visited—I once met an 8-year-old old boy of hers who said it was the best school he'd ever been to—is strong on practical detail and professional realism. When your room is as attractive as you can make it, kneel down and look at it. You will then have some idea of how it appears to the children," she remarks. Talking about musical resources she lets slip, "When possible, say when on sick leave, listen to the schools music broadcasts."

Current nursery school orthodoxy has much to commend it. But the playground movement contends that it is insufficiently alert to the rôle of parents and the interaction with them. Though neither playgrounds could cope adequately with children of working mothers is doubtful—and the educational researchers are gunning for more ambitious intellectual targets.

Preschool campaigners at present are feeling depressed as Mrs Thatcher has made it evident that she does not foresee universal nursery schooling, and that she would give old secondary schools priority instead when her old primaries are conquered in the mid 70s. But there are some chief education officers who feel that, as a result of the urban programme, a high proportion of the socially worst off city children will be in nursery classes in a few years' time.

In Britain I think the secret could lie with organised students—students in general as well as trainee teachers. I would like to see student unions in every area cooperating with the local authority, the teachers and the playgroups to provide at least a play-school experience for every child as a large-scale voluntary service exercise. It would be desirable on three grounds: first, because the pressure at 18 plus is a conventional argument against more preschool education; second, because students see more clearly than many the emotional, intellectual, and social wastage involved in neglecting the underfives; and third, because although mothers and small children are not usually seen as a deprived group compared with the materially handicapped or aged, a student is better placed than most to appreciate the crisis for a modern young woman changes overnight from a free-spirited earner to a housebound mother.

At present students helping with underfives in a number of areas could they provide the impetus to solve a national problem?

## Ice cold al fresco

Harold Wilshaw suggests some dishes for heatwave eating

**MOST PEOPLE** have a dream of Heaven. Mine is of an enormous croquet lawn, in brilliant sunshine, teeming with friends, and under cool trees, tables set with delicious food and drink. I cannot understand why this most civilized of all bloodsports is not more popular, and if, as I am sanguine, we are to get more fabulous weather, I do advise those who can to play. By croquet I mean the coarse, waspish kind which is as much fun for the onlookers as the players, and not so much the refined kind played at Hurlingham.

But failing all day croquet, the temptation on hot days is to eat out of doors, and I suggest some easily made dishes to supplement the various cooked meats, sausages, and salads which also play their part.

The other problem on hot days in the sun is drink. Long ones are called for, and the art is to make them more interesting than water, more stringent than the average soft drink, yet not so intoxicating as to knock everybody out. So I have appended a list of mixes which I have found successful in the past.

### GALANTINE OF CHICKEN

Skin and bone a 3-lb chicken and mince the flesh. With the skin, bones, and giblets make a strong stock with salted water. Finely chop 2 medium

onions and crush 2 cloves of garlic. Blanch and chop 12 or so almonds and mix all ingredients together, with a teaspoon of rubbed tarragon, seasoning with salt and crushed black peppercorns. Moisten slightly with a little stock and place half the mixture on a piece of well-buttered greaseproof paper. Shape the chicken into a rough oblong. On this lay ½ lb streaky bacon, bought in the piece and cut into strips. Cover with the rest of the chicken and roll up in the paper. Tie then in a floured cloth and poach in the stock for 3 hours, over a gentle heat with the lid on. Press with a heavy weight while cooling. Remove the cloth and paper, roll in toasted breadcrumbs, and keep in the refrigerator. A slight touch of luxury can be introduced by substituting pistachio nuts for the almonds.

### FILLETS OF FISH EN CROUTE:

Get your fishmonger to fillet for you a 12oz Dover Sole and a plaice weighing a good 1½ lb. Skin 1½ lb. Fillet of fresh cod. Also ask the fishmonger for a turbot head if he has one. With the head, skin and bones from the fish make a strong fish stock. Throw them into a saucepan with a chopped onion, a bay leaf, some parsley stalks, a piece of lemon peel, salt and pepper. Add a tablespoonful of white vinegar and a small glass of white

wine. Cover with water and simmer for 30 minutes. Strain. Meanwhile, grease a 1½ lb loaf tin and line it with rich short crust. Cut the fish into strips and mix them well. Lay them in the pie, seasoning each layer, and sprinkling with rubbed fennel, chopped parsley, and finely diced fat bacon. 6oz of this last in all. When the pie is full moisten with a little of the stock and cover with crust. Make a fairly large airhole and brush over with beaten egg. Bake at Gas 6, 400°F for 40 minutes. Allow to cool thoroughly before taking it out of the tin. Chill and funnel in stock through the airhole. Chill again and the stock will jelly. Cut in slices to serve, with a little Tartare sauce, if liked.

### CHICKEN LIVER PATE:

Carefully pick over 2½ chicken livers to remove any membrane and any lurking gallbladders. Soak in cold, slightly salted water for at least an hour. Drain well. Chop a large onion and 2 cloves of garlic. Sweat them in 1½ lb butter. Add the livers, a good pinch each of marjoram and tarragon, and a bay leaf. Season with salt and 12 crushed black peppercorns. Pour in one third pint red wine, and stir in a heaped tablespoon tomato purée. Cover and cook gently for 35 minutes. Remove the bay leaf and pass the

whole lot through a blender, a sieve, or a mincer twice. Turn into a suitable dish and chill. To keep, cover with a light film of melted butter.

### TERRINE OF PORK:

Line a suitable terrine with 8oz streaky bacon cut paper thin. Loop the ends over the sides so that they will eventually fold over the pork mixture. Mince together 1½ lb lean pork and ½ lb lamb's liver, or pig's liver. Mix together with 1 large onion finely chopped, 2 crushed cloves garlic, 1 desiccated tomato purée, a good pinch rubbed thyme and a small pinch of chopped sage. Season with a little salt, 6-8 crushed peppercorns, and moisten with a little stock and a glass of sherry or port. Turn into the lined terrine, place 3-4 bay leaves on top, and fold the bacon ends over to cover. Put the lid on and cook in the oven for 1½ hours at gas mark 5, 375°F. Press lightly with a weighted plate while cooling and the terrine will cut like a cake.

**DRINKS:** With the awful example before us at Winchester of the soldier who died of drinking too much small beer on a hot day, it behoves us to prepare a few thirst-quenching drinks with caution. All drinks will stand dilution. Shandygaff is a very good mixture of half beer and half ginger beer and is even better well-iced. There is a

school which makes shandy with lemonade but this is too sweet for some. Wine dilutes well with soda or lemonade, and cider is very good half and half with pure, unsweetened orange juice. Here are three drinks which I have found reliable while still retaining a mild kick.

**PORT AND LEMON:** This music-hall joke of a drink originated among the patrician port growing families of Oporto, where it is the established after tennis drink. A small glass of port in a tall glass is topped up with fizzy lemonade. A large piece of ice is dropped in and a slice of lemon added. It is excellent.

**RAVARIAN CUP:** Slice some strawberries in a tall jug and squeeze half an orange over. Add a ½ bottle of Riesling and the same quantity of soda. Cool with a large piece of ice. If a little more kick is required the same quantity of orange liqueur may be substituted for the juice.

**DRY CIDER CUP:** For the person who must have an astringent drink. Fill a tall jug with broken ice and cucumber rind, bruising the rind well. Pour over the juice of a lemon and a really dry cider. (I use Bulmer's Number 7 which is bone dry.) Let the mixture stand for about a quarter of an hour and strain to pour out. The ice and cucumber should make two more jugs full.

## Usually reliable sources

**"COMMENT"** is free but facts are expensive. So runs a useful variation, well known to newspaper staffs, on the famous dictum of C. P. Scott. Facts for young readers tend to be expensive, too. Hardback information books are largely aimed at the library market, and are apt to be far too dear for the individual pocket. And the paperback revolution has been slow to make its impact on children's nonfiction.

Fufins, who lead the junior paper bandwagon really gets rolling. Macdonald's new Starters are not paperback, but they are very cheap at 25p, and their vocabulary is carefully chosen for the beginning reader. The layout is excellent, and the full-colour illustrations clear and copious. The first list of 20 one-word titles has an odd, random sound—Rain, Fire, Milk, Roads, Tiger, Eggs, Acrobatics, Moon, and so on—but the books have the right tone of voice and often strike an appealing down-to-earth and realistic note. The first page of *Acrobatics* has a

picture of a small boy outside his home with hands clapped to ears, and the wording:

The aeroplane flies over my house. What a noise it makes.

And in general the harsh facts of life are not concealed. Tiger makes it clear, with appropriate illustration, that:

Tigers eat other animals. The mother tiger kills animals for the cubs.

The most obvious test for up-to-dateness is to turn to the book called Moon; and yes, here we find the astronauts:

There are stones and dust on the ground.

The men put some stones in a box. They will take the stones back to earth.

Starters are edited by Peter Ussborne and Sir Swallow. They're off to a good start. Purnell's "Pied Piper Library"—*My Book of Trains*, *My Book of Musical Instruments*, *My Book of Reptiles*, and several other titles—looks at first sight as if it, too, would be suitable for the younger age group. The books in this series are incredibly cheap at 10p each with colour illustrations. But parents should be warned that most of the texts are too hard for smaller children. Some indeed are poor stuff, and read as if they had been taken

straight from reference books. In *My Book of Trains* we are told of Stephenson's "Rocket":

The outstanding feature of this locomotive was the multitubular boiler and passage of steam from the cylinders to the blast pipe, thereby creating a draught through the boiler tubes and speeding up combustion of fuel and the rapid raising of steam.

(Daddy, what is a multitubular boiler? What is the blast pipe?)

Macmillan's new "What Do They Do?" books, at 19p each, have the ingenious idea of approaching the world around us through people and their jobs: *The Dairy Farmer*, *The Lorry Driver*, *The Shopkeeper*, *The Coal Miner*, and so on. This seems logical, and also attractive to the small child. The books refrain however from the obvious human-interest step of inventing fictional characters. The books are elegant, clear, straightforward, and a little austere. The editor, John Blackie, former Chief Inspector of Primary Schools, is obviously confident that the modern child can take facts straight, without fictional sauce.

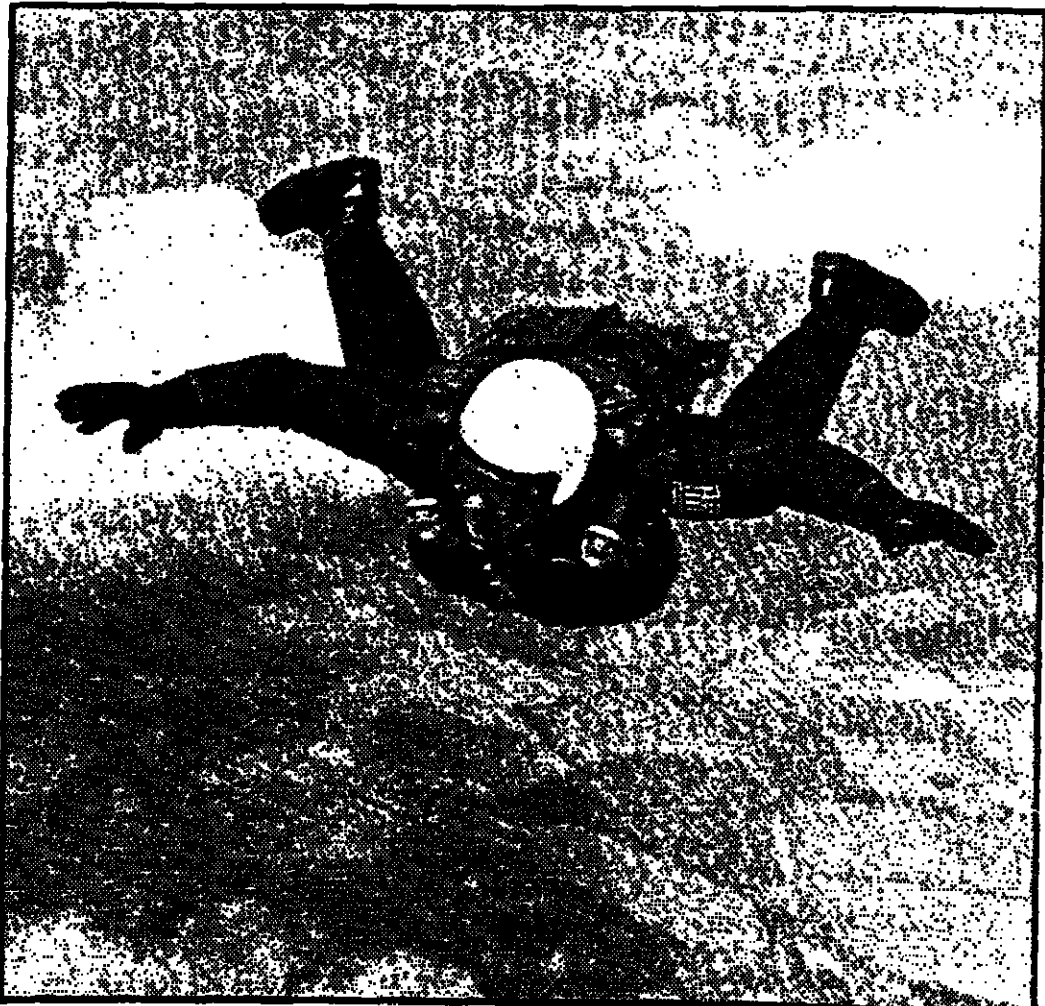
Brookhampton Press have already contributed to low-priced information books: notably with their excellent *Picture Reference* series. Now come *Action Man Books*, edited by Ian Aitken: *Action Man Antarctic Explorer*, *Action Man Footballer*, *Action Man Parachutist*, and *Action*

John Rowe Townsend on children's books

*Man Underwater Explorer*. These are 29p each, and clearly designed to latch on to the popularity of that well-known masculine doll. He appears in each book, suitably costumed. The "throb, throb, throb" of the aircraft is nothing to the pulsing excitement *Action Man* feels as he sits, confined in his netting, waiting to jump. "But behind the gimmick is much solid information, and on the strength of this publisher's reputation I would take it to be accurate."

Last comes a lively jumble of non-fiction from Pan, under the name of *Piccolo Books*. These should suit children from about 9 up. There are *Piccolo Colour Books*, which are about such subjects as Science and the *Secrets of the Past*, and *Exploring Other Worlds*, and which appear to be updated editions of an American series first published several years ago. These are on good paper, well illustrated, and seem reasonable at 25p each.

And there are *Piccolo Originals*, which are largely books of games and puzzles, less well produced but costing only 20p each. My family, tired of being instructed, subsided into contented giggles over the zaniest book in the series, an anthology of misprints edited by Denys Parsons, with the dreadful title *Fun-tastic*. But even here there were lessons, at least for parents. I must bear in mind the advice from a women's magazine: "You really do no good by constantly scolding a child."





## What is Labour's policy?

There is one long-term political issue to which the Labour Party conference ought to address itself tomorrow: has Labour got a credible economic policy outside Europe? This, rather than the arguments about consistency or inconsistency or about the dangers of taking a stagnant country into the EEC may be what shifts opinion and votes between now and the next general election.

It is best to be honest about one fact from the start: what decided both the Macmillan and Wilson Cabinets to seek membership. Both contained men—like Mr Heath and Mr Jenkins—with a commitment to the European ideal. But what convinced the broad sweep of opinion in these governments, and specifically their leaders, that Britain should join was a disbelief that the country's chronic economic sickness would be cured within the existing economic context.

The Labour Government's economic policy was based on two pillars. One was modernisation, the crusade that was launched in Mr Wilson's 1963 speech at Scarborough and given effect in such measures as the creation of the IRC and the reorganisations in industries as varied as shipbuilding and computers. The other is the "social contract," which Mr Wilson put into its most modern form in a lecture in New York in May, but which has lain at the root of his—and the Labour Party's—economic thinking at least since 1956 when he drafted the policy document "Plan for Progress." It is the four-ball trick which no British Government has ever achieved: to keep simultaneously in the air full employment, industrial expansion, stable wages and prices, and reasonable social justice.

The two pillars are architecturally interlocked. It is surely clear by now that if we ever get a prices and incomes policy in this country it will be in a period of sustained expansion. And vice versa. But is a period of sustained expansion now probable within our present economic market? Even assuming that over the years Europe did not become stronger and more integrated? Surely the Labour Government learned something from the balance of payments crisis of 1964-5, the summer crisis which followed

the seamen's strike in 1966, the devaluation crisis of 1967, and—if it is honest with itself—from the inflation crisis that was blowing up when it left office. The lesson was the incredible difficulty, perhaps the impossibility of doing the four-ball trick from a standing start. Europe was seized, with doubt but in hope, as the new stimulus which might make it possible.

If anyone advanced such an argument in the Central Hall tomorrow, he would probably be assailed with several alternatives to the European policy. The non-trade union Left in the Labour Party believes in a planned economy within one country. For it the whole expansion-inflation equation went wrong because the Wilson Government was not sufficiently dirigiste. To such people statutory wage control was not an unfortunate price paid to international ignorance for the sake of propping up sterling, but the beginning of a State-controlled economy.

But what of the trade union Left? Mr Wilson said in New York that even temporary wage control was only feasible on the basis of consent. That is what British experience has shown, and the "New Statesman" Left ought to face up to the fact that consent is improbable. For Mr Jones and Mr Scanlon have their own ideas of socialism, but they do not expect to see them fulfilled in Britain the day after tomorrow. They will not support a European policy because, in their eyes, it is going in the wrong direction; but in an isolated Britain they will not get the degree of expansion which will persuade them to accept wage planning.

And that is the problem which the broad Centre and Right of the Labour movement must face also. It may be light on ideology, but it is strong on living standards and strong on the need to win elections. For it, surely after the experience of the last Labour Government, Europe offers the best hope of an economic policy that voters will believe in. The Six have had expansion and they have had rising living standards. Within that context Mr Wilson's social contract will seem feasible again. Without a European plank, will it not look remarkably like the 1964 or 1966 vintage, with a dash of Micawberism added?

## Opening move from the CBI

The signs are that the Government will soon announce a measure of reflation and the beginnings, at least, of a prices and incomes policy as well. The measures will have to be judged when they are known. But if, as now seems likely, they are to be part of an economic policy which includes prices and incomes this is good news by itself. A year ago the Government vowed to try to contain inflation by keeping a firm hold on price increases in the public sector and by waiting for wage settlements to come down in size. These measures were insufficient by themselves and have not, by themselves, done the trick. Unemployment, especially as usual in the development areas, is far too high. Inflation has not been checked. That the Government is about to change its mind is good, although the change comes very late. Too late, probably, to do much to alleviate unemployment in the coming winter.

There appear now to be the elements of a three-sided bargain. The CBI is ready to urge its members to restrain the rise in prices if the Government will reflate the economy and if the TUC will restrain wage rises. The TUC is ready, or almost ready, to urge its members to restrain their wage demands if the CBI restrains prices

and if the Government reflate the economy. If the Government agrees the programme could begin.

This does not mean, of course, that salvation is round the corner. The TUC is no more capable now of enforcing its will on its members than it was two years ago. Nor is the CBI. In some ways the basic prospects are worse, with a Conservative Government in power and with the author of the Industrial Relations Bill in office at the Department of Employment. All the same a start is possible.

If this Government is going to try again Mr Carr will have a hard task of persuasion. He must convince industry first of all that the Government is determined to make this attempt succeed and that Ministers will not change their minds or their policies until the job is done. He must also convince industry—both sides of it—that as far as it can the Government will see fair play. Trade unionists and businessmen will not agree to restrain their demands if some unionists and some businessmen are seen to be cheating and getting away with it. Mr Carr will have to obtain consent because otherwise no policy of restraint can work. But consent is a delicate flower and needs to be tended, all the time.

## No dialogue in Malta

The Government's invitation to Mr Mintoff to come to London is a shrewd and sensible reply to his odd and provocative diplomacy. Mr Mintoff is obviously a rather tiresome man. The Government must have been mightily tempted yesterday to tell him to jump in the Malta Channel. Instead he has been asked to come to London to state his case as calmly as he can, which may not be very calmly. Nevertheless he has a case or he would not be making so much fuss. The onus now is on him to state it. If Britain and Malta are to come to terms—as they must—the sooner there is a dialogue the better.

All that has happened so far has been an almost childish series of exchanges, with the Maltese insisting that Britain must make some proposals and the British saying that Malta must make some. Diplomacy can get nowhere if each side refuses to talk unless the other says something first. The Maltese were not going to listen to Lord Carrington because, in their opinion, he was not going to make the first move. Waiting for the other man to make the first move is an idle business, as was once famously demonstrated on Walcheren by the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan.

In practice the point at issue between Malta

and Britain is straightforward. Malta wants more money. Britain does not want the Soviet air force in Malta. Britain and NATO could do without bases in Malta. NATO has the aircraft carriers and therefore the air power and can do without an island base. The Russians, on the other hand, do not have aircraft carriers but they do have a large number of good short-range aircraft. Based on Malta the Soviet air force would be a much more formidable force in the western Mediterranean. Britain's interest and NATO's is to keep the Russians out.

Mr Mintoff has not mentioned this yet. Nor could he readily assume that his devoutly Catholic people would allow him to invite the Russians in. Britain must consider the possibility nevertheless. There is no knowing what a determined leader can do to influence public opinion even in an island as loyal to Britain as Malta has always been. Moreover there are some awful precedents. When Mr John Foster Duxes refused to spend American money on the Aswan dam in 1956 the immediate consequence was Russian money for the dam. The further consequences are still happening, two wars and many years later.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

KENT: The pasture spread over more than one hundred acres, a vast sea of green shimmering in the heat. Almost at the exact centre, as if planted by a landowner with a mania for geometric simplicity, stood one pedunculate oak; one large field of grass and one oak tree standing on a pool of darkness. The eye could not avoid it, nor the feet. It would have been impossible to walk across that pasture without diverting the path by way of that gnarled trunk. The shadow of the canopy formed a 35-yard diameter of coolness, lopping eleven degrees Centigrade off the temperature of the midday sun. The trunk rose to ten feet before seven large boughs started out on their separate journeys, thrusting upward and outward. When they bent low to the ground each one, turned upwards near the limit of its growth leaving a clear space between the ground and the foliage, the greenery brightened by young lammas shoots. The crown was broad as a bow, reaching its apex just to one side of true centre as if to avoid the artifice of symmetry. The shape spoke of freedom, for that tree had no rivals, no biological compulsion to rise above its neighbours. Its height was a mere 60 feet, nothing as compared with the 100 feet recorded elsewhere in the county. Yet it stood like a monarch, turning a simple meadow into an artistic composition. Survivor of the shipbuilders' search and the tanners' art, unblemished by storm or lightning, it achieved the perfection that only the long time scale of natural art can produce.

JOHN T. WHITE.

SINCE Iain Macleod's death there is no one in the British Cabinet who is sensitive to the aspirations and difficulties of what, in the last decade, we knew as "emergent Africa." This does not mean that the "white" regimes in Southern Africa can count on unquestioning sympathy and support from the British Government. A sizeable section of younger Conservatives still share the idealism which inspired the radical Commonwealth policies of the Conservative Party in the fifties and sixties. Older Conservatives have an instinctive suspicion of a Rhodesian regime which appeared too easily to throw off its allegiance to the Crown and to humiliate its representatives on the spot.

The Rhodesian problem, for the rank and file of the Conservative Party, creates a conflict of emotions and accentuates the mood of disillusionment which other events in Africa have created in its collective mind.

The fact is that the Conservative Party, and therefore Mr Heath's government, is slowly, painfully, emerging from the trauma of the loss of the empire, which provides the cornerstone of its political theology for nearly a century. It is uncertain, embittered, disorientated—yet anxious to avoid the explicit abandonment of old ideals, being unable to reinterpret them in a form which is both emotionally satisfying and politically realistic.

It is appropriate, perhaps inevitable, that the epilogue to the imperial of British history should be concerned with the achievement of a just solution for the sort of problem posed by Rhodesia, since Rhodesia reflects to an extraordinary degree the dualism of British expansion overseas. On the one hand the empire led to the creation of a series of major political communities populated, or at any rate dominated, by people of European stock: on the other, it brought into being an even more numerous group in which the indigenous people have at any rate been started on the road to nationhood, equipped with many institutions derived from Western Europe in general and Great Britain in particular.

The rule of thumb, or more properly, constitutional doctrine, which was followed in every case except in that of South Africa in 1910, was that the composition of the majority of the population must decide the hands into which the legacy of British power should be bequeathed.

It may well have been difficult in the days of Botha and Smuts to have foreseen the era of Malan, Verwoerd and Vorster—although there were some like Lord Milner who had no illusions on this score—but the fact is that 60 years later, the consequences of departing from our imperial rule too clear. If we in Britain apply to Rhodesia any other principle than that the majority of the population should be the eventual legatees of British power, such a decision will represent

As the Cabinet considers whether to send Sir Alec Douglas-Home to Rhodesia for new negotiations, LORD ALPORT, former Conservative Commonwealth Office Minister and Labour emissary to Salisbury, examines the Tory soul and Mr Smith.

## The odds against Rhodesia

the abandonment of a major historic policy to which governments of all shades of political opinion in Britain have subscribed.

In Rhodesia the British element have lost the battle. Even such staunch representatives of Britain as Sir Humphrey and Lady Gibbs have come to the conclusion that the struggle between Britain and the Rhodesian revolutionary regime can no longer be influenced in Rhodesia either by personal example or by the observance of constitutional propriety. The problem which therefore faces Mr Heath's Government in the middle months of 1971 is where, in this situation, the interests of Great Britain lie.

The temptation to let the Southern Rhodesian Orders-in-Council lapse in November next will be very great. To do so, would to complete the process of British disengagement from Africa. It would ease some of the growing strains within the Conservative Party. It would bring some small economic dividends to the United Kingdom.

It would represent a stroke of realpolitik, of which Mr Heath and his leading colleagues in the Government pride themselves on being skilled practitioners.

It is possible that by November the bookmakers' odds against the renewal of the Orders-in-Council will have moved from evens to two-to-one on.

By late 1970 some South African bankers had become convinced that Rhodesia could not in the long run avoid an eventual financial crash. No one—outside Rhodesia—knows the full extent of the country's indebtedness. No doubt the South African authorities and the Portuguese will be prepared when the time comes to find some means of funding the debts which Rhodesia owes them. But others among Rhodesia's creditors may be less accommodating, and it is difficult to conceive that Mr Heath's government will be willing, not only to accept political settlement which in accordance with the policy of the Smith regime will involve

Mr Smith: not the "British Rhodesia"



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Lord Denning: students and morals

Sir,—Perhaps Lord Denning was out of order in expressing the remarks he did about the Bradford student, but I think a great many people will agree with him. It is wrong to say that a teacher's private remarks are entirely her own concern—they are the concern of the parents whose children she is going to teach. Intending teachers must accept that they have a special responsibility or give up the idea of teaching.

However, apart from the issues of sexual morality and breaking of college rules, a disquieting aspect of this case, which no one seems to mention, is that this student apparently thought it quite in order to provide free accommodation for this man at public expense. Would she expect to be allowed to do the same thing in an hotel or boarding-house?

In supporting her case the NUS are saying in effect, that every student in every college of education and university hall of residence has the right to have a man or woman friend

living "on the strength" and that boards of governors, local education authorities, tax-payers and rate-payers who are footing the bill have no right to object. Will these same students be so liberal in say, ten years' time when it will be their money which is supporting the student population? — Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) J. Kirkpatrick,  
10 Woodfall Avenue,  
Birmingham B30 1NR.

Sir,—Quite apart from the victimisation aspects of the recent dismissal of the student from the Margaret Macmillan College of Education, the remarks made by Lord Denning in his judgment have set a disturbing precedent in the development of further education.

It would seem that he has given judicial encouragement to governors to arbitrarily dismiss any student whom they feel, because of his/her personal activities, would not make a good teacher, lawyer or anything else.

It takes little imagination to

see that using this precept a student who may support a black people's freedom movement, may have distinct political affiliations, or may be involved with any militant and/or minority group interests, could be expelled merely because their actions were disapproved of by the governors.

Effectively Lord Denning's remarks could undermine the whole system of education in this country, replacing critical analysis with conformity and academic ability with blind acceptance.

Alan Simpson,  
Flat 2,  
13 Redcliffe Road,  
Mapperton Park,  
Nottingham.

Sir,—You have published a number of letters which, if not in defence of the student at Margaret Macmillan College of Education, Bradford, were at least critical of Lord Denning's ruling. Could I put the other side of the coin? Dr John Moss, in his capacity as principal

an abandonment by Great Britain of the Five Principles but will also commit the United Kingdom to giving a substantial financial support to a triumphant Rhodesian Republic.

The Front regime cannot afford the financial and economic consequences of a settlement with Britain which would activate Rhodesia's foreign indebtedness and expose its mushroom consumer industry to effective foreign competition. Whether or not such arguments are sound, the fact is that in Rhodesia there is a built-in resistance to any settlement which does not provide an economic as well as a political solution for the consequences of UDL. The importance to Mr Smith of maintaining public morale has prevented his Finance Minister from giving the public any real idea of the extent of the damage which has in fact been incurred.

It would be difficult in the process of negotiations for Rhodesia to avoid full disclosure of its existing financial position; and, if this is as bad as many people think, the consequences could be extremely damaging to the competitiveness of the country and precipitate the crisis which the South African bankers foresee.

All this ignores the international repercussions, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, which would certainly follow any failure to re-enact the Southern Rhodesian Orders-in-Council. Although it may be possible to laugh off such retaliatory action as may be taken by Tanzania and Zambia, the consequences to British trade in Nigeria and in certain Asian countries could be serious. It would be wrong, at any rate in the view of those who know Nigeria, and have trade connections with that country, to underestimate the disruptive effects upon British interests which would follow from a visible weakening of Britain's Rhodesian policy in defiance of its obligations under the Security Council resolutions. As it is, an extension of British willingness to provide arms for South Africa is thought likely to produce serious consequences for Anglo-Nigerian trade and this would be compounded by any visible move towards letting Rhodesia off the sanctions hook.

The arms issue has already shown that wheeler-dealer policy in international affairs has grave dangers for British interests in the highly charged atmosphere of Africa south of the Sahara.

What all this boils down to is that however tempting it may be for the British Government simply to allow the sanctions Orders-in-Council to lapse, and however great may be the pressures inside the Conservative Parliamentary Party to this end, such action would create for Britain a whole series of problems, and might at the same time replace the difficulties facing the present Rhodesian regime with new ones of a more serious and insoluble nature.

THIS article, in fuller form, will appear in July's issue of "Round Table"

### Dyslexia research

Sir,—I hope that Professor Zangwill (Letters, July 10) and I are saying the same thing in slightly different terms. In my article I was by no means opposing the use of the term "dyslexia" in a carefully chosen context. Indeed the ACE Advisory Service has done much to support dyslexia associations. In addition we eagerly await fresh publications on dyslexia and severe reading difficulties in general.

What I was trying to point out is the over-ready acceptance of the term "dyslexia" to describe any severe reading difficulty. Parents, alarmed at their non-reading sons and daughters, clutch at the word as though it explained all. As a result the real problem may be overlooked and the child may go without badly needed remedial help.

If my article in any way discouraged research workers such as Professor Zangwill, I sincerely offer my apologies. Their work is desperately needed and should be given every encouragement.—Yours sincerely,

Richard D. Freeman,  
Advisory Centre for  
Education.

### Fair housing: a deal with strings

Dear Sir,—I have not read Mr Walker's "Fair Deal for Housing" (having become slightly dizzy after reading a certain previous White Paper), but one thing occurs to me on reading your articles on the subject. The rent subsidies which the Government plans to introduce bring to my mind the unconscious injustices of the Speenhamland system of subsidising farm labourers' wages, keeping them at a fair level according to the current price of bread. The employers of the time, early 19th century, took advantage of the parish councils' generosity and kept the labourers' wages unrealistically low and of course the system did not do the labourers themselves much good as it kept them continually beholden to the parish council and thus, in practice, "tied to the land."

It seems to me that despite fair rent tribunals, landlords will charge higher rents, especially in the private sector, and the Government will automatically pay the subsidy. The tenant will not lose any thing (except some of his dignity in having to apply for charity) but the landlords and councils will reap

### unfair and unjustified profits.

Yours sincerely,  
J. P. Anderson  
22 Malrose Avenue,  
Twickenham,  
Middlesex.

Sir,—We are told in the Government White Paper "Fair Deal for Housing" that some ratepayers make a disproportionately heavy contribution to the housing costs of others. Many taxpayers and ratepayers are poorer and worse housed than the council tenants whom they subsidise.

I would like to inform Peter Walker that I am a council house tenant who makes a heavy contribution tax-wise to the owner-occupiers. I don't object to helping the owner-occupier who is struggling to buy his house, but I do object to helping those who are not in need of help.

So please Mr Walker, no hand-outs to the rich owner-occupier.—Yours sincerely,

T. Withers,  
70 Devereux Road,  
London SW 11.

### Clean ships

Sir,—It is not often that the forthcoming launch of a ship is reported by a political correspondent. Your article by Patrick Keatley today on the visit of General Hlemba to Yarrow Shipbuilders in Glasgow, seems a mountain of innuendo on a molehill of fact.

However, you may be interested to know that the South African survey ship Protea is well equipped for at least one battle: that is the battle against pollution. The ship will be the first launched on the Clyde to be fitted with a sewage treatment system which gives no overboard discharge in waters where pollution restrictions apply.

This sanitary system includes a plant where sewage is sterilised and retained on board and the flushing water is recycled within the sanitary system. This is a positive solution to pollution from ships' toilets, it does not just reduce it to some "acceptable" level, it reduces it to zero.

A. G. Coustans,  
11 Kirklee Quadrant,  
Glasgow W2.

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# Pentagon papers, telly capers

from Alistair Cooke,  
New York: Thursday

AS SUMING that one day we may be able to juggle the time machine, imagine the fun of picking up the paper and noticing that tonight on television we are to be offered a round-table discussion on Napoleon's sale of Louisiana to the United States; and that the participants are Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson, Ambassador Livingston, Special Envoy James Monroe, Talleyrand, and General Christophe, the black commander in Santo Domingo.

It need hardly be said that no such party ever took place. But if it had happened, and been a public hearing while the war in Santo Domingo was still going on, there are some predictable certainties.

Jefferson would have been impeached for contriving to buy a third of the American continent without so much as a whisper to Congress. There would have been a huge hullabaloo in France over the revelation that 30,000 of her crack troops were dying in a tropical swamp in vain effort to subdue a native guerrilla force. Monroe and Livingston would have been at least as suspect as LBJ and Walt Rostow are today. There would have been no Louisiana Purchase. And most likely, the last phase of the Napoleonic Wars would

have been bloodier and more widespread. This is not so preposterous a fantasy as it may seem. Watching a modern variation of the Star Chamber hearing to which after the publication of the Pentagon Papers, modern diplomats may expect to be subjected.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, following smartly in the footsteps of NBC's public arraignment of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, assembled the following juicy panel to say what was in the Pentagon Paper, the effect of them both on the general public and on the process of making foreign policy: Walt Rostow, Senator William Fulbright, Arthur Schlesinger, Senator Tower of Texas, the Washington and diplomatic correspondent of the network, and Max Frankel, the "New York Times" chief Washington correspondent.

For the uninitiated it may be said that here, sitting elbow to elbow and eyeball to eyeball, were one of the main defendants (Rostow), counsel for the defence (Senator Tower), the Senate's perennial DA (Fulbright), a one-time Administration Agent, turned state's evidence (Schlesinger) and the "New York Times" chief prosecutor in the case of the

"Times" v. Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations.

When it was all over, and the credit titles were floating over the spectacle of friend and enemy mouthing soundless courtesies, one could only wonder if, when the camera stopped grinding, they wouldn't haul off and sock each other.

What came out of it was no agreement at all about the honesty or chicanery of the Kennedy and Johnson policymakers. Fulbright called them "a small undemocratic coterie of decision-makers" that regarded Congress as "an object of manipulation." Schlesinger naturally did not impugn debt to the Kennedy Administration to which he was a close adviser, but he now doubted that South Vietnam ever threatened American security, and more and more he found himself marveling at the "misjudgment and self-deception of presumptuous and mistaken men."

One of these, presumably, was Walt Rostow, formerly a colleague of Schlesinger's, but now on the New Frontier. Senator Tower thought there was nothing very new or shocking in the revelation that nations at war must adumbrate plans against any contingency. Fulbright, on the other hand,

found lots that was new and alarming: Kennedy's secret orders, in what is now known as the Lansdale operation, to perform systematic sabotage in North Vietnam; and the fact, which surely is surprising, that by the time of Kennedy's death, 15,000 Americans were committed to a war which the President insisted "must be a South Vietnamese war."

Fulbright, indeed, was having one of his field days of regretful outrage until Rostow reminded him that he had championed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in the Senate and campaigned vigorously for Johnson against Goldwater. To which Fulbright retorted that after reading the Pentagon Papers (he was the first to get them from Ellsberg) he now doubted that the Gulf of Tonkin attack ever took place, except as a response to elaborate and secret American provocation.

On the Byzantine topic of the liquidation of Diem Rostow was figuratively shoved against the wall and challenged to explain that one away. He wrinkled his brow and flexed his fingers, but he had to confess that for Kennedy this was "a true agony." To support the generals' coup would constitute "domestic interference." But so would putting them down. In the end, Kennedy "let nature,

and the plot, take its course." Frankel came in now to say that the overthrow of Diem was a fateful turning point: it made the American commitment to the war more important than the colour of the South Vietnamese Government.

One of the toughest bones of contention is the question of whether LBJ, during the 1964 presidential campaign, was actually planning aerial attacks on North Vietnam. Rostow found the Pentagon Papers in error on a vital date: that of a National Security Council meeting which, in fact, decided there should be no bombing. Rostow, however, maintained this decision, he maintained, was an intelligence report of a threat from China that Thailand was to be the next Vietnam. Frankel conceded here that the fear of secret treaties between Russia and China might have compelled LBJ to go in deeper, step by reluctant step.

But Frankel soon recalled himself to his prosecuting role and summed up by saying that what was scandalous was "the sweep of the American commitment, the privacy of the decision... the complete contempt for Congress by way of consultation, and the continuing refusal of the Johnson Administration to review the basic assumptions of the Vietnamese involvement."

Historically, what would come out of the act of publication? Schlesinger concluded that "foreign policy cannot be the private property of the executive branch." Fulbright saw nothing but a healthy reflex in the various foreign policy bills a-brewing that "will reassert the power of Congress."

Rostow remained to the end the staunch friend of LBJ, the defender of secret covenants secretly arrived at, and a melancholy philosopher fearing that the whole episode would "accelerate American isolationism," vilify American overseas commitments, and, in general, pave the way for future aggressors and, may be, a nuclear war.

Nobody but the villain Rostow even suggested that diplomacy, the private parrying of national ambition and the softening of human cantankerousness, would collapse the day the principle is established that you must inform all the people all of the time. In a world in which the democratic enemy publishes nothing, and makes his own contingency plans, America, it appears, must now trust to a wild freedom of untested secretaries as a better alternative to the system sanctioned by the Constitution: that is, the conduct of foreign policy in the main by the President of the United States.



WALTER ROSTOW, Kennedy advisor: back to the wall

## MISCELLANY

THREE YEARS after his last novel, James Baldwin is girding to publish five books or scripts within 18 months. "Everything lies fallow for a long time," he says. "You can't do anything about it. Something won't be born until it's born. Then suddenly they're all there. The thing is not to lose your nerve."

Michael Joseph is bringing out the first fruit next week: "A Rap on Race," a seven-hour taped dialogue between Baldwin and Margaret Mead (now back on her Pacific island). Then there is the long-gestated essay on the civil rights movement, "No Name in the Street," which Baldwin says he wrote between assassinations (Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy), and which reads now like a post mortem.

Book three is a new novel, "If Beale Street Could Talk," which Baldwin hopes to finish before Christmas in his rural hideaway in the South of France. After which there is his film script of Malcolm X's autobiography, which he wrote in Hollywood, has been disputing for years with Columbia, and plans to publish in an American magazine this winter. And finally, a play based on an idea offered to him by the Rev James

Bevel, a co-worker of Martin Luther King.

Baldwin wants to direct the play himself; would like his younger brother David (of the family of the late James says he raised in Harlem) to act in it; and hopes to see it staged in London before it goes to New York. The Royal Court, he thinks, might be a good place to start.

Enter, pat on cue though too late to eat, brother David, fresh for some reason from Amsterdam, having phoned Miscellany's favourite Soho restaurant and established that it would be all right to come without jacket or tie. Bigger than Jimmy, without visible tension, ordering his gin and tonic by the name on the bottle (says he used to be a bartender, and if you don't say which they give you something from under the counter).

The play, Baldwin says, is the story of a black girl who has an affair with a white boy and becomes pregnant. A black boy who is in love with her marries her, and they bring up the child, who becomes a Black Panther, and is sentenced to death by his own father, who has become a judge. Pause for breath. The play has still to be finished. "Now I'll have to do it. You always blackmail yourself, paint yourself into a corner."

BROTHERS BALDWIN: James (left) and David



### High pollutin

NOISE pollution along Whitehall yesterday afternoon. Noise with a touch of class, but polluting all the same. The public address system at the Buckingham Palace garden party (Mr Victor Feather, the Right Hon George Woodcock, the Mayor of Puddleton, et al) was so loud and persistent that even in No. 10 Downing Street it was impossible to work with the windows open, and stifling if you kept them closed. May it please...

### Nature cure

JOHN MADDOX, editor of "Nature," and sometime Guardian science correspondent, is floating his fifth new magazine in the year since he became managing director of Macmillan Journals. The latest brainchild is "Drugs in Society," a monthly to be published for the Institute of Drug Dependence. Its editor will be Frances Verrinder, a woman journalist in her late twenties who used to work for the "Times Educational Supplement" and Rupert Murdoch's lamented "Fascist."

### Rolling home

MORE LIGHT on Rumania's cultural counter-revolution. David Stones, a London impresario who has taken Cliff Richard and kindred wholesome entertainers to Bucharest over the past six years, was told the other day that all his shows were cancelled forthwith. A pop music tour, featuring a double act of Shirley and Johnny plus Trion Wells, was stopped five days before it was due to end.

Wells, who made a record on his last swing through Rumania which became the biggest selling long-player made there by a foreigner,

was informed that his studio appointment for a new disc was off. And Stones's plans for Bucharest's first discotheque, complete with stereo, phonic sound and psychedelic lighting, are now in cold storage.

It's what President Ceausescu calls "combating cosmopolitan attitudes." One of Stones's team was even accused at the weekend by a middle-aged Rumanian woman, who tugged his long hair. She was not a fan. Stones and his group took the hint and flew home pronto.

● SARGENT SHRIVER, Kennedy brother-in-law, former United States Ambassador to France, says he was still given an ambassadorial welcome when he arrived at Heathrow this week on his way to address the London conference of the American Bar Association. After being whisked through Customs, he said he was glad to find that "Britannia still waives the rules."

### Hoggwash

FORWARD into Europe. The rallying cry of Lord Hailsham. A couple of days old (speech to Her Majesty's judges at the Mansion House), but worth preserving while the aspics hold out.

"We must not sell our birthright," the Lord Chancellor insisted, "for a mess of pottage. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to fortune. We must not miss that tide. The fence is not a place for men of courage and honour to sit on. Go those still on it, I would say: Come off it. Come over into Macedonia and help us. Or at least come over somewhere and help somebody."

Additional material by the "Oxford Dictionary of Quotations"

### A DESPAIRING economist

has remarked that the strongest arguments against going into the Common Market are provided by those in favour, and the strongest case in favour by its opponents, so logically and dishonestly do both sides argue. Now just in time for the Labour Party's special conference, Professor Nicholas Kaldor attempts to prove the first half of this statement with the aid of the Government's White Paper.

"For the select few who will take the trouble to study the White Paper with care," he remarks, "its crudities, logical contradictions, vaguenesses, and deliberate omissions are bound to produce the opposite impression to that intended—that the case for going into Europe must be a very bad one indeed."

He gets down to the details with relish. Some of his points will be familiar already to attentive readers of the Guardian (even those whose Common Market studies have been limited to Varoumska). The most important of these concern the point of the White Paper, which Professor Kaldor gets its unforfeiting food sum—a rise of 21p in the pound each year—through two somewhat doubtful arguments.

First, it takes 1971, a year in which poor crops led to quite exceptionally high food prices outside Europe, as a characteristic base year.

Secondly, it takes "credit" for the fact that Conservative farm policy will raise food prices in Britain whether we go in or not: the increase measured is simply the increase on top of that already legislated.

Professor Kaldor also underlines, as we did, the fact that by refusing to estimate beyond 1977 the White Paper produces a kind of optical illusion that £200 million, its estimate for our 1977 Budget contribution to the Community, is a "real" figure. It is, of course, no such thing. And he draws attention to the contradiction between the cost side, where the White Paper finds it impossible to reach any "valid estimate" beyond 1977, and the confident assertion that the balance of effects will be "strong and positive." You cannot be certain of the balance of sums which cannot be validly estimated (especially where the benefits, as the White Paper points out, are "not automatic" while the costs are).

However, Professor Kaldor does not satisfy himself with teasing the authors of the White Paper. In an earlier "New Statesman" article he produced his own forbidding estimates of costs and benefits. So he goes on to fill in the White Paper blanks with his own anti-Market figures.

"BOIL water and watch until it evaporates," suggests Yoko Ono in her "Grapefruit." Yesterday, at the launching of the book in a West End store, 400 people found out exactly how she contrives to afford kettles and time enough for such contemplative exercises.

The book itself provides an inkling of the answer. The advice, which takes up a whole page, is one of the sections of what appears to have been advertised in 1967 as Yoko's postal dance festival.

Subscribers were to pay £1 for a manual of 13 daily instructions, most of them equally monosyllabic. So they would have been paying just over seven pence for a description of a ritual which most of us manage to perform by accident on a bad morning. In some parts of South-east London, you can buy a kettle for seven pence.

But yesterday's demonstration of the Ono technique in action was on a much larger scale. In a book department, at the height of sale time, she and her husband, John Lennon, signed purchased copies with conveyor-belt speed.

A slinck-thick wooden crash barrier bent like a harp frame under the pressure. The store official kept shouting to the book-clutchers, "Stand still!" The paperback publisher moved without my feet touching the ground. It's worse than White Hart Lane.

One man bought 15 which did not reach the Lennons in



## Kaldor's chronic cuts

ANTHONY HARRIS

His arguments can be summarised as follows:

1. The White Paper underestimates the probable rise in food prices even on its own assumptions, because the gap is still four-fifths as big as it was at the time of the 1970 White Paper, but the rate of increase proposed is only half as big. Even if we assume a Conservative policy, he puts the rise at 20-22 per cent—4p in the pound a year or more.

2. The Common Market Budget rose by £250 million a year from 1968 (except for this year). The White Paper assumes that it will now only grow at 85 million a year. Professor Kaldor finds this implausible. He repeats the 1970 estimate that our maximum contribution (the sum of tariffs, levies and a 1 per cent VAT) is £270 million.

3. Fully on account of these factors, "every economic expert in the country would agree" that we will have to devalue by 1973 by something like 15 per cent. Since Common Market food prices are fixed in "units of account" (dollars), this would raise food prices by a further 15 per cent, of which 10 per cent or more could be attributed to Common Market entry. Total increase as a result of entry: 31-34 per cent, or 6p every 1p in the pound each year, which is nearly three times the White Paper figure.

4. Taking into account a realistic Budget figure and a probable loss on the visible trade balance, Professor Kaldor still estimates that the estimate of a resource cost of entry of £700-1,100 million, with the rider that he now thinks both figures may be up to £150 million too low. Against this, the White Paper can only assert its "mystical belief, like the tenets of religion" that membership will result in faster economic growth.

Fine, destructive stuff; and Professor Kaldor does contribute a new and important

point to the debate: devaluation inside the Market would be much more painful than devaluation outside. Our preponderant position as the world's biggest importer of temperate foods brought some world prices down with the pound (we got our competitive advantages by giving higher real wages to our competitors rather than by cutting our own). Many commentators, including myself, have been too ready with the airy assumption that we can painlessly preserve our competitive position by adjusting the exchange rates.

But there, the central points really are overstated. To take them in the same order:

1. The White Paper is concerned with future food price trends, not just events up to now. There really is stronger reason than there was early in 1970 to believe that world prices will fall faster than Common Market prices—the inflation since then has proved the Market's determination to keep its own food prices falling relatively (and our veto power once we are in can stop any reneging).

2. Partly for this reason, the growth of the Budget should slow down. Our joining is another reason: getting the world's biggest importer inside should largely solve the surplus problem. The final cost looks like £300-£350 million, half Professor Kaldor's maximum. (His figure is in any case a ceiling for our gross, not our net contribution).

3. "Every economic expert in the country" is surely hyperbole; the trade figures of the last two months give some cause even to devaluationists such as myself. In any case, the devaluation attributable to joining the EEC is measured by the balance of payments cost of going in; and that does not include any change necessary to balance our domestic inflation (this is necessary to adjust for the depreciation of the pound in terms of stable currencies, but carries no "real" cost). Sober estimates suggest a 4-5 per cent exchange rate penalty. This might add up to 1p a year to the White Paper food cost figures.

4. Is the belief in faster growth just "religious"? Access to a larger market is no doubt economically neutral, as the White Paper admits here and there. (It enlarges both opportunities and risks.) But access to a market with much better growth prospects than our own ought really to be a help—provided that British industry can survive the better competition in its own market. This is the key question, and it cannot just be taken for granted that with enough devaluation all will be well.

## Road blocked

by Terence Bendixson

A MAJOR part of the urban motorway system, proposed for Toronto has been scrapped. The notorious Spadina Expressway—called "the world's most super-colossal car-sophagus" by Marshall McLuhan—has been axed and three other freeways are likely to go with it.

Not since the Embarcadero Freeway was left hanging in mid-air in San Francisco in the 1950s has there been such a reversal in transport policy in a major city. The closest parallels to the Spadina in Britain are the motorway box in London, the eastern link road in Edinburgh, and the Oxford spinal motorway, all of which have aroused furious opposition, but none of which has yet reached the point of decision.

A distinguishing characteristic of the Canadian decision is the emphasis being put on public transport as an alternative to highways. This is possible because Toronto has recently built an underground railway which has set off a chain reaction of development at its suburban stations.

Two studies done in the mid-1960s showed that a \$67 million investment in undergrounds had generated

\$10,000 millions of property development and that two thirds of all new development in the city was located within five minutes' walk of the new stations.

This no doubt helps to explain the declaration in favour of public transport made by Premier William Davis of the province of Ontario when he announced the abandonment of Spadina. "It is our conclusion that if we are to serve adequately and sensibly the transportation needs of the Toronto area, both in the suburbs and downtown, we must place our reliance on means and methods other than those which will encourage and proliferate the use of the passenger car as the basic means of transportation," he told the provincial legislature.

Profound changes had occurred since the project had been first proposed. Costs had escalated and anxiety about pollution had grown. "But more important, in my judgment, has been the growing evidence and accumulative experience gathered elsewhere on this continent which demonstrates the ultimate futility of giving

priority to the passenger car as a means of transportation into and out of cities," the Premier added.

Last week Mr Davis therefore met the chairman of the Metropolitan Council and of the transit commission to work out new and increased financial supports for the development of public transport in Toronto. Two new underground lines and improvements to the city's bus services are expected to be the immediate results of the change in policy.

Toronto residents, including Jane Jacobs, author of "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," are overjoyed at the demise of Spadina, which would have plunged through an inner residential area and destroyed a bosky ravine. Their case was brilliantly made out in a booklet called "The Bad Trip" by David and Nadine Nowlan and published last year as part of the conservationist campaign. In it the estimated cost of the expressway was shown to have increased from \$22 millions in 1956 to \$136 millions in 1968 and to be likely to end up costing \$210 millions on its completion in 1975.

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## Segments

by John Ezard

The crush. The books were last seen scattered on the floor, being trampled on by other customers. By the end of this "touch experience" sales were conservatively put at "in three figures." But they must have been at least 300, even allowing for the scores of copies stolen.

At 40 pence a copy, this would have given Yoko her royalty income on about £120 for a morning's work. For the price, customers got a frontispiece of a bottom said to be oriental but not Yoko's, and a plethora of one-line pages and alleged halikus, including the injunction to

"Skin two thousand balloons/fly them in the air" and "Smoke everything you can/including your public hair."

Yoko's life, we were told, centred round a "luxurious" Ascot home, presumably swarming with kettles. In an interview Yoko expressed doubts about calling an LP "Grapefruit" because that might "stop the book selling as much as it should." Her next book is to be "365 Sexual Positions," perhaps written jointly with John. She has not decided whether to ask Selfridges to launch it.







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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2  
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

**thp**  
means bearings

## CBI in favour of EEC terms

By VICTOR KEEGAN  
The Council of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favour of entry into Europe on the terms negotiated by the Government. At the CBI's monthly council meeting members agreed that the terms satisfied the two conditions which the CBI was looking for—that the community should be outward looking in its policies and that the entry terms should not be so hard as to impose inflationary policies on the country. Mr John Whitehorn, deputy director-general of the CBI said that three of the CBI's regional councils had met since the terms were announced and had overwhelmingly endorsed them as had the CBI's smaller arms council. He added that it still remained to resolve the fisheries question.

## Unit sales tumble

With the dull summer months still to come another set of unit trust figures for June is in the air. Superlatively yesterday's announcement from the Association of Unit Trust Managers showing sales of £24.1 million against a target of £17.8 million, might be taken as encouraging, but the figures are accompanied by the fact that sales fell from £18 million in May to £11.7 million in June. The June sales figure included fully £10 million of sales associated with the launch of the new unit trusts, the investment trusts and the new unit trusts. The lowest net sales figure for the industry has recorded since 1962.

## Singer Friedlander joining Bowring in new conglomerate

By LINDSAY VINCENT  
In a move to create a new City financial "conglomerate", C. T. Bowring, Britain's biggest insurance broker, is making an agreed takeover offer worth £24.3 million for Singer and Friedlander, the merchant bankers.  
C. T. Bowring, which also has interests in shipping, hire-purchase, and industrial activities, made an approach to Singer only three weeks ago. There are family connections between the two businesses and the whole affair was worked out with maximum cooperation.  
Basically, C. T. Bowring sees the merger as a logical extension of its finance operations—already considerable after the contested acquisition of Bowring three years ago. Singer and Friedlander eyes the international connections of Bowring and says the deal will enable it to "make the most of opportunities to expand the existing business."  
Two aspects of the deal took the City by surprise, namely timing and price. Ahead of the bid, worth 225p, Singer shares were selling at 160p, or roughly 18 times last year's earnings.  
But becoming only the second merchant bank to publicly disclose its true profit position, Leopold Joseph was the first to rise above its public position. Singer revealed that net profits were nearly one third higher than the £818,000 figure shown in last year's accounts. The true figure is £1.2 million, which means that Bowring is acquiring a company on a multiple of 19 times current earnings.  
Singer says the transfer of one third of its profits to inner reserves is "about normal" for any one year. "It can vary

## Cunard bid raised to £26M

By STEWART FLEMING  
TRAFAIGAR HOUSE Investments yesterday raised the terms of its bid for Cunard to approximately 205p per share. The new offer values the Cunard equity at £26.4 million.  
The terms confirm the stock market's expectations that a higher offer than the 185p per share mentioned when Trafalgar launched its bid on June 30 was on the way.  
On Tuesday night rumours of better terms swept through the City and forced Trafalgar to issue an unequivocal denial on Wednesday in an attempt to dampen speculation.  
Terms of the Trafalgar bid went to the Cunard board yesterday morning but later in the afternoon Cunard issued a statement describing them as "complex" and claiming that they should be left for them to be fully considered over the day. "No comment on the revised terms could be given until they had received mature consideration," the statement added.  
Cunard and its financial adviser, Warburgs, are, it seems, determined not to let Trafalgar House and adviser, Kleinwort Benson, force the pace. Mr Victor Matthews, managing director of Trafalgar House, confirmed last night that he had received no indication from either Warburgs or Cunard of how they viewed the offer.  
It had been increased not as the result of negotiations with Warburgs about a bid price but simply as "a temper" he remarked. Warburgs apparently are as far as time put fresh life into the market and the appearance of "cheap" buyers enabled most of the leading shares to reduce, or even wipe out, earlier losses of about 5p. The "FT" index was up 2.3 at 408.2 at the close. Gilts edged securities ran into profit-taking and, although often closing above the worst, losses still ranged to 1 at the longer end of the market.  
Truman Hanbury fluctuated

## Share dealing confuses Truman prices

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF  
Today is decision day for Truman Hanbury Buxton. While the board was deliberating on the respective merits of the Watney Mann and Grand Metropolitan offers, yesterday market operators had a field day with Watney's share price and by the close of trading last night there was little between the values of the two offers.  
The offer which Watney made late on Wednesday was worth some 32p a share more than the revised bid from GM but immediately trading opened yesterday jobbers slashed the share price—and consequently the value of Watney's offer.  
Although the selling of Watney partly stemmed from fears that the company was offering far too much for Truman, it is significant that GM's brokers were active sellers of Watney stock. Estimates of the number of Watney shares traded were as high as one million units.  
Both GM and Watney added to their holdings in Truman with further purchases through the market, but for tactical reasons neither would reveal the exact number bought. GM, however, is thought to have picked up some 30,000 shares. They thought that Watney had bought rather more than this and Watney was of the same opinion. After being as high

## Barclays figures beat tradition

Another of the City's traditions crumbled yesterday when, in spite of declining interest rates, a low level of demand for loans, and rapidly rising costs, Barclays Bank announced a 6 per cent rise in trading profits to £41.3 million.  
In spite of a strong second half last year the stock market was expecting the weakness in the clearing banks' interim statements. Barclays' figures were considerably better than had been anticipated, however, and the shares responded strongly to close 12p higher at 536p.  
That clearing bank profits tend to fall when interest rates are declining has been one of the stock market's truisms. The argument has been that because of the substantial sums on interest free current accounts rising interest rates are good for profits and vice-versa.  
As the first of the clearing banks to report interim figures Barclays' results will be taken as an indication of the likely trend among the others. It would probably be a mistake to push the analogy too far, however, and since the banks took to disclosing their "true" profits one feature has been the variation in their figures. On the other hand if the other clearing banks do produce equally good figures for what has been a difficult period it could lead to a higher stock market rating for the sector.  
Barclays' itself claims that although it has suffered from the economic recession and the falling trend in interest rates these factors have been more than offset by the growth of income-earning assets.  
The chairman, Mr John Thompson, adds in his interim statement that the number of accounts and the volume of transactions have also grown, and that subsidiary companies have made a larger contribution to the group's profits.  
It can be assumed that Barclays' Bank DCO, and the London and International subsidiary, which operates in the Eurocurrency market, have both performed well.  
Another point is that Barclays was caught rather badly by the introduction of ceiling restrictions on lending in 1967 for its advances were then at a particularly low level. With the greater freedom to lend now its customers may have been more anxious to borrow than those of the other clearing banks.  
With the group tax charge down profits attributable to shareholders after excluding exceptional items are 14 per cent higher at £18.7 million in spite of higher minority payments. The interim dividend is up from 7½ p to 8½ p.

## Hill Samuel ahead, but 'variable'

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Hill Samuel, the merchant bankers says in his annual statement that the group's results for the first three months of the current financial year to June, are running ahead of the corresponding period of 1970, and that in spite of inflationary pressure overheads are being contained.  
Earlier in his statement commenting on the 1970-1 results, he describes the companies performance as "variable, particularly on the banking side, where for the first six months untested market conditions and rising costs resulted in lower profitability in the UK and overseas." It is evident from his remarks that there is room for improvement in the first half of the current financial year.  
An interesting feature of the report and accounts is the very sharp rise—from £404 million to £495 million—in deposits.

## Situations dominate inflationary gloom

The struggle for control of Truman Hanbury Buxton and a stream of trading statements from some of the top names claimed virtually all the attention on the London Stock Exchange yesterday.  
So far as the rest of the market was concerned, much of the day was spent under the shadow of the latest warning on inflation, this time from the OECD. Business was on a rather modest scale, and prices were tending to drift lower.  
Excellent results from Great Universal Stores, around lunch-time, put fresh life into the market and the appearance of "cheap" buyers enabled most of the leading shares to reduce, or even wipe out, earlier losses of about 5p. The "FT" index was up 2.3 at 408.2 at the close. Gilts edged securities ran into profit-taking and, although often closing above the worst, losses still ranged to 1 at the longer end of the market.  
Truman Hanbury fluctuated between 404½p and 417½p before settling at 41½p for a net gain of 14p on the day. Cunard jumped to 194½p in immediate response to the new 200p a share offer from Trafalgar House, only to slip back to 191p a drop of 3p.  
Shares in Universal Grindings jumped again on bid rumours, but a spokesman for the company's Staffordshire headquarters said that no approaches had been made, and no talks were going on.  
In banks, the dividend season got off to a fine start with Barclays 8p up at 344p reporting higher dividend and profits. Other leaders in this section finished as much as 12p better in sympathy.  
Among merchant banks, Singer and Friedlander soared 6½p to 224p on the news that merger talks were in progress. The number of bargains marked totalled 13,051, compared with 13,821 on Wednesday and 10,792 last Thursday.

## CITY COMMENT

### What to do with Spey

HAT PEOPLE are wondering if that rather embarrassed up of pension funds—the Electricity Council, ICI, Royal Insurance, Barclays Bank and others—going to do with its now rather spare cash, investment in property enterprise, Spey Investments? That of course was brainchild of Charles Gordon, which the funds hastily and eagerly backed with some £1 million or so, and then 12 months later about with the result that Mr Gordon was left, at all within a few months, Sir Paul Chambers, who took the chairmanship of the sole lot, can hardly rely on qualifications of Lord Alfons, who came in to head banking side, and the second in command, who is not easy. No doubt there lots of agile chaps around City who would love to have ree hand with that pile of ree, but once bitten, twice shy.  
The most likely solution is that they will get rid of the sole thing and the most prominent contender is Pat Mathews at First National. There is already a First National bank chairman, Lord de la Roche, who is also chairman of Phoenix. But, more important, Pat Mathews has proved that he can handle such the sort of things that he must have been hit by the first National's at of view from a deal on d terms, would have the client advantage of bringing even more institutions back: and anyone negotiating a the unhappy holders of y right now is probably on y strong ground.

### Profits from the mild

YESTERDAY'S results from Scottish and Newcastle fully justified its place among the top four ratings—the others are Bass, Charrington, Allied Breweries, and Courage—in the impressive brewery sector.  
However, the news that its group had failed to maintain its profits growth in the second six months rubbed off some of the initial enthusiasm and by close the shares were down 2p at 445p.  
Overall pre-tax profits increased by 22.6 per cent to £17.2 million for the year ended April on sale up just under 20 per cent at £148 million.  
Earnings per £1 share after tax go up from 16.6p to 21.6p which brings the price earnings ratio down from 27 to 20. At the same time the board is to raise the dividend total by two points to 14 p.  
The reasons for the group's success are not hard to find. An exceptionally mild winter and a hot summer last year pushed up beer and lager volume sales by 11 per cent while price increases must have accounted for nearly half the profits rise.  
However it was an exceptionally good year for all the breweries and it would be foolhardy to expect them to increase profits during 1971-2 at the same rate.  
It is most unlikely that there will be another rise in beer prices until spring 1972 but when it comes an extra 1p on the price of pint will obviously prove much more valuable than 1d.  
Scottish and Newcastle itself stands to gain immediately from its recent increase in prices in the Midlands and South of England. They went up at the beginning of this month: if their prices had been increased before in line with the national average it would have added an extra £500,000 to profits last year.  
For the long term, the group's heavy capital expenditure in hotels—eight are due to open in the next two years with a total of 1,200 bedrooms—should begin to make significant profits by 1972. Any change in licensing laws, opening times, or the rules governing the houses should stand the group in good stead. It has got the brand names and is a particularly powerful force in the free trade.  
All in all, in spite of the premium it is unlikely the shares will look expensive in two or three years' time.

### Triple demand for Polymer

The offer for sale of 11 million Allied Polymer Group 25p shares at 75p each last week was oversubscribed just under three times. Applications were received from 14,004 sources for a total of 31,784 shares.  
Allotment to the public will be: applications on green forms for 100 shares, allotted in full, and on white forms a ballot with one in two receiving in full; 200 to 1,000 on green forms received in full and on white forms 50 per cent; 1,100 and above on green forms approximately 30 per cent with a minimum of 1,000, and on white forms about 15 per cent with a minimum of 500.  
The situation now must be beginning to look fairly hopeful for the substantial benefits from the integration of the 190 shops which came in with the J. and F. Stone acquisition, and whose profits will come into the fold this year. There cannot really be any doubt that chairman Sir Isaac Wolfson's annual statement to shareholders at the meeting will again forecast further advances in profits which is why the shares justify their present rating of a near 20 earnings multiple.

### The same old sad ending

LIKE GUSSIES, F. W. Woolworth has now established itself on a consistent path: the pity is that in Woolworth's case the trend is firmly downwards. After turning in its lowest profit for nine years in 1970, the group

## ERF

E.R.F. (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

### Preliminary Results

	1971	1970
	£	£
Sales, to external customers	12,601,789	9,764,131
Net profit before tax	915,365	734,761
Taxation	379,897	329,901
Net profit after tax	535,468	404,860
Dividends		
paid and proposed (20%)	192,900*	182,343 (17½%)
Return on Capital	32.19%	30.39%
Dividend per share †	5.0p	4.3p
Earnings per share	12.67p	9.67p

\* Net of dividends waived by a major shareholder £18,350.  
† Adding back dividends waived.

● The results for 1970-71 must be considered very gratifying in the context of the inflationary trend which the country suffered throughout the year and which is unfortunately continuing in the current year.

● In view of current economic trends and the need to assist in financing the group's extensive capital programme we consider it prudent to limit the total dividend to 20 per cent.

● Vehicle production was 24 per cent up on the previous year despite difficulties with material suppliers. Export sales were buoyant, showing a 34 per cent increase over the previous year.

● ERF welcome the opportunity to expand into Europe and our first steps in this direction have proved that our product range can compete successfully against the best of European competition.

● The recession at present in the vehicle industry is, I believe, only temporary and as soon as the Budget measures percolate through to industry, we should resume our expansion of sales and hence profits.

● Trading results for the current year are difficult to assess. Nevertheless we are confident of the medium to long term opportunities that are there for the taking if we are prepared to invest in engineering development and manufacturing capacity.

● ERF are therefore taking every opportunity to plan for the future and not to be distracted by short term difficulties.

Mr. Peter Foden, Chairman.



## Company Meeting

# THE SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

## SATISFACTORY YEAR

The Thirty Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Corporation in Edinburgh on 15th July, 1971. Mr R. D. Fairbairn, General Manager of the Clydesdale Bank Limited, Chairman of the Corporation, presided and in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts said:

The year to 31st March was again a busy one for the Corporation. During the year we received applications amounting to £2,676,000. This was less than the £2,773,000 of the previous year but higher than in 1969. We completed loans amounting to £1,962,000 against £1,813,000 in 1970. To some extent the greater rate of completions was due to the passing of the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970 which necessitated the completion of all outstanding transactions before the introduction of the new standard security. This concentration of effort greatly reduced the backlog of legal work and the improvement has been maintained. The total loans outstanding now amount to £10,072,000, representing an increase of £1,351,000. During the period under review no loans were made under the Improvement of Land Acts. This is probably because of the reduction in the number of tenanted properties in Scotland. Premature repayments of loans amounted to £400,000.

### ACCOUNTS

During the year we used up the greater part of the cash surplus remaining from the issue of the 10½% Debenture Stock 1969/91. The gradual absorption of these funds into long-term loans has helped our profit position and we emerged with a net profit after Corporation Tax of £58,151 against £53,408. From this surplus we have transferred £30,000 to General Reserve to bring it up to £100,000, and the proposed dividend of 3½% on the Ordinary Shares for the year absorbs £4,375 and is the same as last year.

### CREDIT CONDITIONS

Our dividend payment continues to be modest. We have to pay Market rates for our money and with the inflationary background to the economy the long-term interest rate is high and it is difficult to see it being reduced. We shall soon have to go to the Market again but in the meantime we are able to look for some help from the Banks. They, together with other lending institutions, are not suffering from the severe shortage of credit which existed last year at this time, and this, of course, is to our advantage. At the same time it means that other lenders can accommodate farmers who would normally come to us.

### FINANCE FOR FARMING

There is no doubt that at the present time many farmers find difficulty in maintaining a liquid position and have need for more capital. The modern farmer, with his ability to cost and make forward projections of requirements, can readily calculate whether or not the injection of more capital by a loan from the Corporation, or some other source, would be a worthwhile proposition. This is an area where the Corporation's facilities could be more widely used. Applications coming forward tend to be for purchase of land and buildings. Provided a first charge can be granted to give an adequate margin of security, the Corporation can help by providing funds both for stocking and for the better running of the farm.

### STAFF

Altogether we can look on the year as a satisfactory one and to Mr. McTurk, our Manager, and to his colleagues I would like to express the Directors' appreciation for the manner in which they have carried out the day-to-day business of the Corporation.

The Report and Accounts were formally approved and adopted and a dividend of 3½% duly declared.

## THOMAS LOCKER (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

### ALL-TIME RECORD RESULTS

The following is a summary of the Statement, of Mr J. R. Locker, Chairman of Thomas Locker (Holdings) Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

- It is with pleasure that I report a record year for our Company. The total profit was £382,450, an increase of 15% over last year. A final dividend of 12.25% is recommended, making 16% for the year (14% last year).
- The increases both in turnover and profit are a reflection of every major activity within our group of companies showing significant advances over the previous year. This is particularly so with regard to the overseas companies and the direct export sales from our U.K. factories which together account for approximately 44% of the group trading profit.
- Locker Industries Ltd., our principal operating subsidiary, produced record results. Additional product lines were introduced during the year in both the Engineering and Filtration Divisions.
- Following a successful rationalisation programme, Associated Perforators & Weavers Ltd. (50% interest) paid a 36% increase in gross dividend and this has been an important factor in our advance in overall profit. George Baker Ltd. experienced a difficult year but steps have been taken to ensure that the current year and the future will show favourable returns.
- The Australian group had another good year and our investment has even greater prospects for the future. Our South African company made a good profit and the outlook for the current year is encouraging.
- Thomas Locker, S.A., our Belgian subsidiary, increased their turnover by 27%, but returned a similar profit to the previous year. This was due to a deliberate policy of expansion of the selling organisation necessitating new and larger premises. The current order book is 50% higher than at this time last year.
- Present conditions in the United Kingdom, make the future difficult to anticipate, but on a base of high percentage overseas investment and increased exports to world markets, the structure of our company, I believe, is sufficiently flexible to ride the normal vicissitudes of national restraint with buoyancy which, coupled with the satisfactory state of our order books, gives me reasonable confidence that our company should produce another good result this year.

## Rowlinson CONSTRUCTIONS GROUP LIMITED

Mr. P. J. Rowlinson, Chairman, reports:

- Profits increased from £53,433 to £102,094.
- Dividend increased from 15% to 25%.
- Large sum invested to be utilised for purchase of further land stocks.
- Industrial estates development progressing satisfactorily.
- Residential development to be doubled in current year.
- Profit level to be at least maintained in coming year.

The problem of the regions has been a persistent theme in the last week of the EEC entry debate, and with good reason, since it is already one of the most stubborn in either a capitalist or a Socialist economy.

One reason is simply that when growth has concentrated in some areas for some time, replacement of existing plant and equipment alone will ensure that most of it stays there. Only about a fifth of total net investment in either East or West Europe takes the form of entirely new plant which can potentially be located in problem regions.

For this reason alone no solution to the regional problem in or out of the EEC can be overnight or dramatic.

But this is no reason to endorse the claims voiced in a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party last week, which not only were alarmist but in important respects factually wrong.

So far essentially three fears have been expressed by opponents of entry:

(1) the possibility that Industrial Development Certificates would not be allowed in the EEC because of the Rome Treaty's provisions concerning freedom of establishment (or free location choice); if this were true it would disarm a British Government of one of the most powerful regional development instruments when national growth is high and investment is in entirely new plant rather than replacement of existing plant and equipment;

(2) the possibility that even if IDCs are allowed, British firms would evade them by locating new initiatives on the Continent if they are in future refused permission to expand in the South-east or Midlands regions of the UK;

(3) the claim that regional problems in the Six have got worse since the EEC began, with a situation in which "the

rich get richer and the poor get poorer" (cf. report on a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Guardian July 8).

Like many other objections to entry, fears that we could not maintain IDCs in the Community result from too much wishful interpretation of the Rome Treaty and too little attention to the facts.

Two countries in the Six already employ location-control policies similar to the system of IDCs. France employs them for the Paris region, with powers to refuse permission for expansion or plant or premises more than 2,000 square metres. The region is considerably larger than urban Paris.

Italy also employs an IDC-type location-control policy for all public enterprise. It is obligatory on public enterprise to submit every new initiative in the backward Southern region or certain depressed areas of the Centre-North.

A Bill is to be considered this month in the Italian Parliament which would extend such controls to private as well as public enterprise in the North.

### Congestion tax

Firms of more than a certain size would be obliged to secure an expansion permit if they wish to expand outside the South, and all firms expanding employment in the congested areas of the North would be compelled to pay a congestion tax for every person over 100 employees.

In practice the fines for evasion of the French policy appear too low to be a powerful disincentive, and the new Bill may not be accepted by the Italian Parliament. But in both cases any failure is or would be the failure of the EEC, and Parliaments to implement

what remain essentially national powers to control location, and not the result of EEC interference.

It is easy enough to understand fears that IDCs would be evaded if we joined the Community, granted the wide spread evasion under the last Government by firms who claimed that they could either get the balance of payments right by increasing exports or locate new initiatives in both development areas, but not both.

But it is less easy to understand why critics of entry fear that the same firms which previously have employed every excuse to stay put should suddenly get up and go abroad on signature of the Rome Treaty.

One major shortcoming of the criticism is a failure to distinguish between different types of company. The bulk of smaller, medium-sized firms fear the unknowns in any major move more than possible benefits, and resist pressure to locate new ventures anywhere outside commuting distance. This is why IDCs were introduced.

But in fact it is multi-national companies, not nationally-based British firms, which present the real threat of evasion for IDC policies. But this is nothing new.

## Myths and reality of EEC regional policy

By STUART HOLLAND, Fellow of the Centre for Contemporary Studies, Sussex University, and formerly economic assistant to the Special Economic Adviser to the Cabinet (1966-7) and personal assistant to the Prime Minister (1967-8).

## Myths and reality of EEC regional policy

have instead been locating plant in other member countries of the Six.

Inquiries just made from official sources in Italy indicate that this is a sign of the imagination. Italy did suffer a capital outflow during the recent Deutschemark crisis, but this was an outflow of hot money and not a migration of factories.

Pace-setting companies in Italy such as FIAT and Pirelli are currently putting their new plant in the South, not abroad, following government pressure to do so through a new "programme contracts" system in the national plan.

The only explanation which the Italians can give of the claim of a factories outflow is that the claimant cut his losses and fled with direct investment (i.e. cash holdings with plant).

The clearest mistake of the critics of entry, however, is the claim that regional problems in the Six have worsened since the EEC opened, with the rich regions getting richer and the poor regions poorer.

If it were not for national government and Community development policies this might well have been the case. But in fact the evidence from national government sources published by the Commission this year shows that the less developed regions have tended to catch up with the more developed and improve their relative share of national income or product per head, and not the reverse.

No region in the Community has become absolutely worse off since the EEC began. All have experienced a growth of real income per head, and most, a rate of growth faster than the rate of our own developed area, and upwards rates of growth of product or income per head since the EEC began.

per head in the less developed South grew by 5 per cent a year from 1960 to 1969, against only 4 per cent a year in the rest of the country. Before EEC income per head in the South had grown by less than in the more developed North.

In Germany the previously most backward regions (Centre and South) reduced their gap in output per head compared with the more developed West and North, consistently catching up over the 1968-69 period.

Over the same period the previously most backward regions in the Netherlands, North and South, also reduced their gap in income per head with the more developed East and West regions, with the East of the country falling back from second to third place.

### Lead growing

In Belgium the country's three regions grew at a high and almost equal annual GDP rate—8.7 per cent for the Brussels and Flanders region and 7.1 per cent for the Walloon region, which fell from second to third place.

In France only one region which began the post-EEC period with a proportion of GDP per head lower than the national average grew more slowly than the national average. GDP growth rate from 1962-67 (latest available figures, published by EEC, 1971), and even this region, the South-west, grew by 7.9 per cent a year.

None of this means that the EEC regional problem is solved. There still are substantial regional problems in Italy, and in France the Paris region is slightly increasing its lead over the country as a whole.

But it does mean that the clear trend in the Six is for the previously most backward regions to catch up on the most developed, while all regions in the Six have experienced positive growth of product or income per head since the EEC began.

## Cutback in steel continues

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Steel production figures for June, published yesterday, give no hint of an end to the recession which the industry has suffered for seven months.

Output of steel, at 427,900 tons a week was almost 17 per cent below the level of a year ago. This exaggerates the trend since at least 50,000 tons a week was lost as a direct result of the four-day blastfurnacemen's strike, but production is still at a low level.

In the first six months of the year steel mills produced 482,000 tons a week, about 10.7 per cent less than in the same period last year.

Britain is still in the middle of a recession which is affecting every steel manufacturing country in the world. Production in West Germany was 9 per cent down in the first six months of the year, although the drop in June was less steep.

The EEC announced earlier this week that consumption of steel would rise only 2 per cent this year compared with earlier estimates of 5 per cent. Although consumption is rising slowly production is dropping—the difference being made up by considerable drawings from stock. A worldwide bout of destocking is one of the principal reasons for the recession which the industry is in.

Japan is reducing its imports of coke by 30 per cent this year, partly because of more efficient uses of blast furnaces, but mainly because of lower steel output.

The British Steel Corporation is not expecting an upturn until later in the year. If this is confirmed it will have proved a less serious recession than the last time. Even so, with losses running at £2 millions a week, the BSC is not exactly enjoying the downswing.

## Warning of job strife in docks

The Royal dockyards are showing signs of an unhealthy industrial situation, warns a report on Government industrial establishments published yesterday.

Accountant Sir John Mallabar's committee cites in support the high levels of overtime work, waiting time, apparently low productivity, and hints by unions that management could be improved. The report also finds evidence of "a surprising lack of self-criticism on the part of managers."

The committee finds in the four home dockyards—Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Rosyth—"a relatively high level of overtime not justified by the urgency of the work in hand." Management and unions assessed the level of waiting time at between 5 and 25 per cent.

The report adds: "These symptoms had been recognised by the Ministry of Defence and were being tackled."

It suggests that the aim of the dockyards should be redefined to emphasise the need for a proper balance between demands of naval operations and economic considerations.

The report says there should be greater competition where possible with outside yards. This might lead to reconsideration of the overall capacity required. It would be preferable to close one dockyard than to continue with four underused yards.

## £54 M for Distillers

Distillers, which lists such brands as "John Walker," "Haig," and "Gordon's," reports record profits. A £2-million increase during the year to the end of March has lifted the pre-tax total from £52,828,000 to £54,888,000.

A final payment of 7½ per cent makes a dividend total for the 12 months trading of 12½ per cent compared with 12½ per cent last time.

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The report says there should be greater competition where possible with outside yards. This might lead to reconsideration of the overall capacity required. It would be preferable to close one dockyard than to continue with four underused yards.

While Mr Bentley intimated that he regarded such discussions as being postponed rather than concluded, the board did

ordinary Oldham share on the grounds that it did not take into account the group's prospects.

The board is to raise the final dividend total by 4 points to 20 per cent with a final payment of 1½ per cent.

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## Dollar at new low

The dollar reached a new low of 3.48 Deutschmarks in Frankfurt yesterday—nearly 5 per cent off its old parity—after the Bundesbank came into the market in the afternoon to sell dollars at 3.48DM. The move, for in the morning the bank had refused to sell at anything less than 3.49DM and had found no buyers.

Movements were extremely erratic in a hectic day, and

estimates of how much the Bundesbank had sold ranged from \$10 to \$20 millions to well over \$100 millions. Several dealers said the effect of the Bundesbank's announcement on Wednesday that it was selling the dollar at below 3.50DM had been to make the commercial banks put some of their dollars on the market, so that they would not lose if the price fell further. The Bundesbank sales today may well accelerate the trend.

### ARE YOU READY?

The Industrial Relations Bill is well on its way to becoming law. It will revolutionise every aspect of labour relations at every level and you will have to know about it. You are going to need this book, with its check lists, for action NOW. This is what it does.

- Explains the complicated legal phraseology of the Act.
- Gives numerous check lists for action.
- Explains how the new statutory bodies created by the Act affect you.
- Describes how the new forms of union representation may change existing Industrial Relations practices.
- Examines the consequences of union opposition and how it can be overcome.
- Lists and explains the many new contractual obligations of employers and unions.
- Provides a key for easy reference to the Act itself.

Order your copy now, either from your bookseller or from the publisher, using the coupon below.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Lewston Developments

## SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH AHEAD

Mr. A. F. Findlay's statement on his first full year as chairman of Lewston Developments Ltd., has these highlights:

Fully active once more, our fortunes show a complete turnaround from last year's loss of £2,343 to a profit, after tax, of £157,935.

Doubled dividend at 10 p.c. marks our confidence that substantial growth will be achieved in current year.

Half-year dividend will be paid, if progress goes according to plan.

Transitional phase now complete. Change of direction puts greater emphasis on property development, and industrial and commercial investment.

Recent acquisition of Minton Construction proving successful. Other opportunities for expansion being constantly evaluated.

In view of active programme ahead, borrowing powers to be raised from three to eight times paid-up capital and reserves.

Promising start to current year and longer-term plans augur well for continuing growth in earnings, assets and dividends per share.

Copies of the Report and Accounts of Lewston Developments Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 1971, can be obtained from the Secretary, 23 Alkermes Street, London W1X 4DB.

### Companies in brief

#### Final results

Brickhouse Puddley: 25 pc making 35 pc (20 pc) for year to March 31. Consolidated pre-tax profit £510,087 (£235,248).

Boardman, Marden: 8 pc making 16 pc (12 pc). Trading profit £20,115 (£171,328). Depreciation, interest etc., £276,501 (£381,541). Overstatement of profit in previous years in subsidiary Mill (£133,648). Tax £102,648 (£51,541).

Ratners (Jewellers): 20 pc making 30 pc (same) for year to April 6. Sales £2,217,249 (£1,914,511). Group pre-tax profit £222,558 (£55,052).

Elief: 17 pc making 27 pc (26½ pc) for year to April 30. Sales rose 5 pc to £1,409,000. Pre-tax profit £346,240 (£398,000).

Wheeler Restaurants: 32 pc making 52½ pc (47½ pc). Pre-tax profit £15,549 (£133,068). Tax £64,227 (£37,387).

Alfred, Freedy and Sons: 10½ pc making 15½ pc (same) for year to March 27. Group profit £190,257 (£39,910) after tax £85,399 (£39,506).

Yaxton Furniture: 6 pc making 9 pc (same). Group profit £266,378 (£160,658) before tax £103,000 (£61,800).

#### Interim results

G. Dew 6 pc (same). Pre-tax profit for half year to April 30, £185,000 (£175,000).



**THE IMPACT OF EEC membership on the trading of British companies is unlikely to be dramatic. Nevertheless they are planning for a new pattern of sales and purchasing, and increased investment — mainly outside this country.**

These are some of the main findings of a poll conducted for the Guardian by Gordon Simmons Research over the past 10 days. The findings represent the answers of the first 100 companies to reply. If later answers produce a significantly different pattern, further findings will be published.

Answers have been received from 47 companies in the capital goods field (which may be somewhat over-represented), 27 in consumer durables, and 26 in non-durable consumer goods. All are among the 500 largest quoted companies in the country.

The detailed findings are as follows:

**SALES AND PURCHASING**  
The first question was intended to give guidance on the scale of any anticipated effect of EEC membership.

Q. What effect do you expect membership will have on the trading performance of your company?

A. Very substantial 0; substantial 29; slight 59; no effect 12; do not know 4.

While the EEC market naturally offers the most attractive new prospects, a surprising number of companies expected the same time to increase their British sales, EFTA sales, and even sales to the rest of the world, though a significant minority expected to lose some sales to EEC competitors, or in outside markets where Britain now has special references. Only one company

# EEC entry will spur investment-in Europe

thought its total sales would fall.

Q. What are the likely effects of EEC membership on your sales in the following markets?

	UK/EFTA	EEC	Other
Significant increase	59	24	10
Some increase	24	66	28
Little effect	1	10	85
Some decrease	0	0	5
Significant decrease	0	0	0

On the purchasing side there will be a significant switch to EEC sources of supply, but mainly at the expense of other outside countries rather than British sources.

Q. As a result of British membership, do you expect your company to change its purchasing policy as regards UK and EEC sources?

	UK sources	EEC sources
Increase buying	4	38
Reduce buying	68	1
No change	28	47
Do not know, n.a.	11	14

**INVESTMENT**  
The questions concerned not only any increase in investment, but its location and timing.

Q. As a result of EEC membership, is your company likely to revise its investment plans?

	Upwards	Downwards	No change	Do not know
A.	30	30	30	10

Part of this apparently half-hearted response is because a good deal of investment is already completed.

Q. What is the likely timing of your investment decisions?

	UK	EEC
Increase	24	52
Decrease	7	2
No change	68	46

A. Investment already made 25; ready to authorise expenditure 29; waiting for parliamentary vote 11; waiting until 1973

9; waiting for experience of membership 28.

A question on planning, a little confusingly produced a lower apparent state of readiness.

Q. How far advanced are your company's plans for EEC membership?

A. Plans completed and executed 7; plans ready for execution 13; planning now in progress 61; no plans as yet 18.

Companies felt on the whole encouragingly confident about their own competitiveness on costs and prices; but evidently

less confident about the competitiveness of industry in general, since nearly half thought the pound was likely to be devalued — clearly including some who thought the move unnecessary.

Q. In general, are your production costs and selling prices higher, lower, or about the same as those of your EEC competitors?

	Higher	Lower	The same	Do not know
A.	13	15	46	26

Q. Do you regard devaluation as necessary in the event of membership?

A. Necessary 16; unnecessary 65; do not know 19.

Q. And do you think it likely?

A. Very likely 8; fairly likely 35; neither likely nor unlikely 28; fairly unlikely 28; very unlikely 3.

This view on the pound did nothing to damp general enthusiasm (probed in the last question, to avoid colouring other answers).

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (a) your company?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (b) your country?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (c) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (d) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (e) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
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	Good	Bad	Do not know
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	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (j) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (k) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
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Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (l) the EEC?

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	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (q) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

increase their investment in the EEC than said they would revise their plans upwards. A possible explanation of this inconsistency is that some increases in EEC investment are already planned, and require no revision of plans.

Q. What will be the effect on your investment spending outside the enlarged EEC?

A. Increase 5; decrease 3; no change 73; do not know 19.

Companies felt on the whole encouragingly confident about their own competitiveness on costs and prices; but evidently

less confident about the competitiveness of industry in general, since nearly half thought the pound was likely to be devalued — clearly including some who thought the move unnecessary.

Q. In general, are your production costs and selling prices higher, lower, or about the same as those of your EEC competitors?

	Higher	Lower	The same	Do not know
A.	13	15	46	26

Q. Do you regard devaluation as necessary in the event of membership?

	Necessary	Unnecessary	Do not know
A.	16	65	19

Q. And do you think it likely?

	Very likely	Fairly likely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely
A.	8	35	28	28	3

This view on the pound did nothing to damp general enthusiasm (probed in the last question, to avoid colouring other answers).

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (a) your company?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (b) your country?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (c) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (d) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (e) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (f) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (g) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (h) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (i) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (j) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (k) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (l) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (m) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (n) the EEC?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

Q. Do you regard British membership as a good or a bad thing for (o) the world?

	Good	Bad	Do not know
A.	85	8	7

## CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 23  
Settlement: August 3

### LONDON

#### BRITISH FUNDS

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### CORPS & BONDS

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### FOREIGN

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### DOMINION & COLONIAL

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### BANKS & HP

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### ELECTRICAL & RADIO

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### BREWERIES

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### BUILDING & PAINTS

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### PROPERTY & TRUSTS

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

#### RUBBER & TEA

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00

### COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00
Admiral	100.00	100.00



## PARLIAMENT

## Use of taxes for pamphlet attacked

Arising out of the statement on the business of the House for next week, Mr Whitelaw, Leader of the House, faced a number of questions about the alleged use of taxpayers' money in producing the shortened version of the Common Market White Paper which have been available, free of charge, in Post Offices since the beginning of the week.

Mr Whitelaw promised that the matter would be looked into

## 'Money wasted' on Beira patrol

Mr Evelyn King (C. South Dorset) asked Mr Kirk, Under-Secretary of State for Defence, why "Britain, and Britain alone, should bear the cost of the phantom Beira patrol" when, this week, Zambia had announced she was increasing trade with Rhodesia.

"It has now been going on for six long years and isn't it time to assume that, whether or not agreement is reached with Rhodesia, this particular waste of money should cease?"

Mr Kirk replied that the question of the patrol was a matter for the Secretary of State. "This is an obligation laid on us by the Security Council of the UN."

Mr John Boyd-Carpenter (C. Kingston on Thames) said: "Patrol in Rhodesia is not only unrationed but cheaper than in London, and Foreign Office Ministers now accept that this particular method of carrying out the Security Council resolution is not a requirement on this country."

## Bullying tactics alleged

Mr David Steel (L. Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Peebles) read a report in the Sun newspaper, in which it was alleged that Mr Alex Kitson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, had threatened to withdraw union support from Labour MPs who voted for entry into the Common Market. That, Mr Steel claimed, was "bullying and threatening MPs with sanctions, which was 'intolerable'."

The Speaker, Mr Lloyd, said he would allow a motion referring the complaint to the Committee of Privileges to be put to the House.

The Leader of the House, Mr Whitelaw, moved that the complaint should be referred to the committee, but added that it was "in the best interests of the House that it was not debated any further in the House."

Mr Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, said the Commons would be debating today whether there should be a different procedure adopted when matters of privilege were raised.

He suggested that Mr Whitelaw should withdraw the motion, so that on Monday he could consider the position in the light of whatever had been decided.

The Speaker said it would be "perfectly in order" for a motion to be moved on Monday. Mr Whitelaw then withdrew his motion.

## Words but no action

The Opposition deplored the Government's delay in acting effectively on the Greve report on homelessness in London. Mr Freeson, Opposition spokesman on Housing and Construction, said:

He was moving an Opposition censure motion, which also deplored the Government's delay in acting on other reports on London housing available to the Minister during the past 12 months.

The Greve report, he said, was commissioned by the previous Government as part of a general policy of building up information and accurate data as a basis for housing policy decision.

The Government's record on housing the homeless had been many words and virtually no action.

"Right from the start the Government dealt deviously with the Greve report," he claimed. It was on the desks of Ministers when they took office, "yet they pretended it had not been received."

One of the main trends which the Greve report found was an increase in furnished accommodation with little security, poor facilities, and exorbitant rents.

and a statement made by the appropriate Minister.

Mr Douglas Jay (Lab, Battersea N) said the use of taxpayers' money by the Government for this purpose was a "disreputable practice" which should be discontinued.

Mr Michael Foot, from the Opposition front bench, said the matter involved an important question of principle as to whether the Government should use taxpayers' money to disseminate what many MPs regarded as a "highly prejudiced" account of the proceedings. The White Paper had not yet been submitted to the Commons for approval.

Mr Whitelaw said the House, and the country, had asked for information and that was exactly what they were getting.

Mr Wilson said that Mr Whitelaw should study the rules and convention. Authorities responsible for advising Ministers on such matters had advised the previous Government in two cases that it would be contrary to the rules to issue at public expense a popular version of a White Paper where the Commons had not decided the principle.

Mr Thorpe, Liberal Leader, said there was some cause for disquiet when taxpayers' money was being used for propaganda in Post Offices on a highly controversial matter.

Mr Patrick Cormack (C. Cannock) said that Mr Wilson had congratulated the Government on making available so many extra copies of the full White Paper to MPs. It was a logical extension that a shortened version should be available for constituents.

Mr Whitelaw said both documents were statements of Government policy.

Mr Wilson maintained that the whole House should be bound by the rules and that they had not been asked to appropriate money for the purpose. The Labour Government had been told that if they put out their White Paper on superannuation on the responsibility of the Government, Ministers could be surcharged for the expense.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (C. Hertford E.) said anxieties about the constitutional propriety of the matter were by no means confined to members of the Opposition. He asked for a "full exposition of the precedents governing the matter. There were 'very grave constitutional dangers indeed' when a Government took on that sort of role."

## Border control studied

Studies of methods of improving control of the borders of Northern Ireland were in hand, Mr Johnson-Smith, Defence Under-Secretary (Army), said.

The main border and the coastline of Northern Ireland were patrolled by security forces to prevent smuggling of arms and ammunition and any other illegal traffic which would jeopardise the security of the province.

Mr John Biggs-Davidson (C. Chigwell) had referred to the case of a seriously wounded IRA gunman who was carried across the border only to die in the South.

"Does not this case, and many others brought to notice, reveal that there is not a very extensive search of persons and vehicles, and there is no improvement in this regard?"

Mr Johnson-Smith said they were studying methods of improving surveillance but it was a difficult task.

## CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.50 per line, Semi-Display £2.50 per single column inch. Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.50 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

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The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grant and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance. Candidates should be in the United Kingdom, and permanently resident in the United Kingdom.

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## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS £1,734-3,384/Zambia

To advise on all aspects of agricultural engineering including farm building, machinery, soil, water conservation and irrigation projects; appraise proposed schemes; site investigation surveys and supervision, preparation and reports and staff training. Candidates must have a degree in agricultural engineering. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to—  
The Appointments Officer, Room 3011 Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

## DIRECTOR OF PLANNING £3,512-3,632/Malawi

To be responsible for all Development Planning project appraisal and administrative control in the Ministry of Agriculture's departmental sector and liaising with other government departments on development policy and finance. He will also act as principal adviser on all economic and marketing matters and will direct a team dealing with the Development and Economics section of the Ministry. Candidates must possess a degree in agriculture or an allied discipline and have experience in economic surveys, marketing and development planning, evaluation and appraisal with at least ten years' relevant experience. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

## TAX COLLECTORS £1,922-2,174/Zambia

Collectors (Grade I) are required to take charge of PAYE or Assessed Tax section and supervise Collectors (Grade II) and trainees; to inspect employers' PAYE records and quantity tax due, trace taxpayers and collect tax; also to prepare and attend court cases. Candidates should be under 60 with five years' relevant accounting experience and a sound knowledge of PAYE; or Ex-Inland Revenue trained Tax Collectors with four years' experience. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

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United States Patent Law Firm requires a chemist or chemical engineer capable of doing some mechanical work, for at least 2 years with a view to entering the patent profession, original and specification work.  
Location: Washington, D.C.  
Salary: Excellent.  
London interview by Partner of firm July 16th to 19th. Contact Mr. Waddleton, Mates & Clark, 57/58 Lincoln Inn Fields, London W.C.2. Telephone: 01-405 1656.

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require  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
Salary scale £1,350-£1,850 according to age, experience and qualifications. Local Authority Pension Scheme.  
Phone Wolverhampton 20327 or 25545 as soon as possible for job details.  
Applications in writing to: Savilla Kishner, President, Wolverhampton Polytechnic Students Union, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1LY. to be received by Monday 26th July, 1971.

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## CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

## Assistant Divisional Planning Officers £2,751-£3,471 p.a.

Post 1: Urban Design and Redevelopment Division  
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Post 1 The person appointed will lead the Central Area Section of 15 qualified staff, whose work involves the regular review of the present City Centre Plan policies and proposals, detailed design work, and work in connection with the urban design aspects of the renewal of central Liverpool.  
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For Post (1) applicants must be Architect/Planners, and for Post (2) must possess full planning qualification preferably with an additional qualification in university degree and research experience.  
Both of these posts are at third tier level within the City Planning Department, and the gradings of the posts are currently being examined as part of a review of the departmental establishment.  
Candidates must meet the following conditions: apply, and assistance is given towards household removal expenses, etc., if appropriate cases.  
Application forms and further particulars from the Director of Administrative Services, P.O. Box 88, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool, L69 2DH. Tel. 227 3911, extension 706. Closing date 6th August, 1971.

STANLEY HOLMES  
Chief Executive & Town Clerk

## Courtaulds NORTHERN TEXTILES LIMITED

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Applications are invited from men who  
★ Have a sound experience of the Spinning Industry.  
★ Possess at least H.N.C. in Cotton Spinning.  
★ Have the personal qualities necessary for success in management.  
★ Are interested in making a career with a large progressive organisation.

Please apply in writing, giving details of experience and career to date, together with present salary, to:  
Personnel Manager

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required with experience in selling industrial adhesives. If possible with emphasis on adhesives for the paper converting and packaging industries, and with experience of the machinery used in these industries. However, we may be interested in a man with a live connection in some other field of use, for emulsion and/or vegetable based adhesives. The successful applicant must reside in the area to be covered which is East and South East England and in which we already have an excellent connection. The salary will be realistic in relation to qualifications and experience, and a company car will be provided.  
Applications together with a brief resume of career to date and giving details of age and present salary should be sent to Mr. N. Wilson, Managing Director, Harsco Wilm & Co. (Adhesives) Ltd., Brook Street Works, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire. Tel: 061 483 9611.

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NORTH WEST Circa £4,500 p.a.

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He will be an energetic person, aged between 35 and 45 years, with a high degree of leadership, wide experience in industry, and a proven record in general management and modern management techniques, particularly in financial control. He should possess a strong personality, combined with a spirit of enterprise, and will be expected to expand activities by exploring new and existing markets.

This is an outstanding opportunity for a man of initiative. The salary will be in the region of £4,500 p.a. but will be negotiable. Benefits include a Company car, contributory pension scheme and Group B.U.P.A. scheme. Relocation expenses will be paid where necessary.

Apply in first instance, giving relevant details, to: P. Dodd (Ref: G/1), Regional Manager, Whites Recruitment Ltd., (Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising), 143 Royal Exchange, Manchester M2 7BZ.

stating any firms to which you do not wish your application to be forwarded.

Whites

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It isn't easy—but then challenging jobs aren't. We pay well and you will enjoy generous paid holidays. Experience is not essential, we will train you.

If you are aged between 19 and 30 and would like to develop a career in newspaper advertising this job could be right for you.

The Guardian is a great newspaper, people who work for us know this. Why not find out for yourself?

Ring Dorothy Cumpsty at 01-837 7011

## AREA SALES MANAGER STRUCTURAL STEEL

Octavius Atkinson & Sons Ltd., Structural Engineers, Members of the Taylor Woodrow Group, require for the North-West an Area Sales Manager. Applications are invited from men with previous experience in selling in this particular industry, a knowledge of the Structural Steel industry being an essential qualification. Write in the first instance, giving full details of past experience, qualifications, etc., to:

R. H. Cross, Deputy Managing Director, OCTAVIUS ATKINSON & SONS LTD., P.O. Box No. 16, Prospect Road, Starbeck, Harrogate.

## SITUATIONS

## GENERAL

GREAT LONDON REGIONAL COUNCIL OF THE LABOUR PARTY  
RESEARCH OFFICER  
Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection, collation and analysis of political and social affairs. An extensive knowledge of the Labour Party is essential. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers excellent career prospects. Applications should be sent to the General Secretary, Great London Regional Council of the Labour Party, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Closing date 20th August 1971.

## SITUATIONS

## ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

EXPANDING Regional Publication based on Manchester requires experienced Advertising Sales Executive. Salary £4,000-£5,000 p.a. plus commission. Address V.P. 28 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RQ.

## DOMESTIC

## SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH MALE STUDENT seeks a part-time job in the evenings. Address: 22, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ.

## ENGINEERS

BOROUGH OF HYDE  
Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office:  
SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (Salary £3,000-£3,500 p.a.)  
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SENIOR MECHANICAL ASSISTANT (Salary £2,500-£3,000 p.a.)  
Applications should be sent to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, The Town Clerk, Borough of Hyde, 10, Market Street, Hyde, Cheshire SK6 1JH. Closing date 20th August 1971.

## TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS

INSTITUTE OF MARITAL STUDIES  
TWO SECRETARIES

Applications are invited from women with good educational background and experience in secretarial work. The Institute is a leading authority in the field of marital studies and offers excellent career opportunities. Applications should be sent to the Director, Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, 11, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9SE. Closing date 20th August 1971.

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Applications are invited from women with good educational background and experience in secretarial work. The Institute is a leading authority in the field of marital studies and offers excellent career opportunities. Applications should be sent to the Director, Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, 11, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9SE. Closing date 20th August 1971.

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AMERICAN, aged 28, ex-Manchester, looking for a position in the advertising industry. Salary £4,000-£5,000 p.a. plus commission. Address: 10, Market Street, Hyde, Cheshire SK6 1JH. Closing date 20th August 1971.

(Continued on page 17)



# The organisation man

by A. K. ASTBURY

WORK study is the systematic analysis of what is being done, usually in an industrial process, in order that the same results may be achieved in a simpler and better way. Once this has been done, various techniques are then used to measure the amount of work involved. Once this has been measured it then becomes possible to decide on the number of people required to do the job, and what output a reasonable work study should produce by the new methods suggested.

Work study can be used for clerical as well as industrial work, but the manual work on the factory floor and comparable processes.

Organisation and methods can cover a rather wider field. The "methods" of the title may be loosely described as work study applied to clerical work: the "organisation" is the way in which the particular work or jobs under study are later grouped and supervised.

It might be thought that O & M, since concerned with clerical work, would be more restricted than work study. But since it is ultimately through offices that all businesses are managed, the O & M function has now become almost an integral part of management itself. This means that while the salary scale for both may begin at (say) £1,750 a year, there is a tendency for the salaries of senior O & M men to have a higher ceiling than those of work study practitioners.

Work study and O & M, however, have one thing in common; they are concerned with people, with the way in which they do their jobs, and the way in which those jobs may have to be changed. These are sensitive areas, and for these reasons diplomacy and firmness as well as technical ability are necessary for those who enter them. There is therefore no particular advantage—or even, in some cases, no opportunity—for starting a career in work study or O & M straight from school.

On the other hand, while a university degree will help the O & M or work study man to be promoted later to an administrative post, it is not a necessary preliminary for a career in either field. The best introduction is

a year or two of practical work in a commercial or industrial office or management services department.

In the last 10 years O & M has become generally accepted as an essential service to management, and that acceptance has been encouraged by the use of computers and the rising cost of office work. Some companies divide O & M functions into those concerned with computers, and those concerned with other matters; the fact remains that computers are secondary to O & M since the system should be established before deciding whether or not to install any particular machine. Where computers have been a disappointment it usually results in a neglect of this principle; and this leads to the generalisation that a man who has a mastery of O & M may be of more value to his employers than one with a mastery only of computer applications.

Until now work study and O & M have been carried out by specialist units having little or no direct responsibility in the running of the business concerned. In future those who suggest the introduction of new systems as a result of work study or O & M surveys will be required increasingly to introduce those systems themselves, be responsible for their operation—and to see that they work.

By no longer being independent of the business, management practitioners may lose some objectivity; but by being held responsible for the efficient operation of the systems they advocate their proposals may be more related to economic and human realities than they have sometimes been in the past.

There is a second way in which O & M, in particular, will develop in the future. As a result of the installation of computers and other modern equipment and systems, the office is becoming more and more a means of initiating rather than of recording business decisions. Its specialist staff are becoming better trained and a greater asset to the business. They represent an increasing capital investment.

This applies particularly in banks, insurance societies, building societies, and other money-based businesses.

Employers here are already aware of how much they have invested in trained office and managerial staff.

They are also under increasing pressure from so-called white collar trade unions. For both reasons they are likely to turn increasingly to O & M practitioners to ensure that they are getting a reasonable return for their investment in staff salaries.

Qualifications in work study are offered by the City and Guilds of London Institute and, to its own members, by the Institute of Work Study Practitioners of River Front, Enfield, Middlesex.

The basic qualification offered by the Institute of Work Study Practitioners is the technician's certificate, which is obtained by passing the first part of what is called the graduate examination. Three GCE "O" levels are necessary for taking the second and third parts of the graduate examination, and candidates must be 21 years old at least before they take the third and final part. Diplomas may also be awarded without examination to those of 35 years of age and over with at least five years' work study experience who hold a senior position in work study and submit a thesis to the Institute.

The two standard qualifications in O & M are the intermediate certificate in O & M studies and the diploma in organisation and methods, both offered by the Institute of Office Management of 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent. The diploma, the higher qualification, covers techniques and elements of organisation; machines and equipment; office planning and form design; organisation, advanced systems, and management analysis.

It is of value, not only to those who intend to practise in O & M but also to those interested in particular aspects such as systems analysis or electronic data processing.

It is some indication of the field covered by O & M that candidates are expected to have a sufficient knowledge of mathematics to appreciate the significance of statistical and operational research techniques, and a knowledge of bookkeeping and cost accounting equal to the intermediate examinations of the professional accountancy bodies.

# O & M and WORKSTUDY

Salop County Council  
(1) ASSISTANT ORGANISATION  
AND METHODS OFFICER  
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(2) ORGANISATION AND  
METHODS ASSISTANT  
(£1,317—£2,025 per annum)

Degree or professional qualification an advantage. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience for post (1). Previous experience in management services techniques, a necessity for post (2). Suitable training will be given and opportunity may be given to obtain a diploma in management studies through an appropriate sandwich course.

Temporary housing and disturbance or separation allowance scheme available. Closing date 31st July, 1971. For further particulars and method of application apply to the Clerk of the County Council, The Council Offices, Shrewsbury.

## CITY OF MANCHESTER

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MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION  
O. & M. OFFICER  
A.P. 3/4—£1,515/£2,025

The Management Services Section comprises three sub-sections responsible for Organisation and Methods, Work Study and Project Co-ordination/Operational Services. Applications are invited for appointment to the above-mentioned post which offers an excellent opportunity to gain considerable experience in all aspects of management services. The successful candidate will be engaged in a wide variety of assignments.

Candidates will be given to applicants with sound experience in local government, not necessarily in the O & M or work study fields, although such experience would obviously be an advantage. Salary will be determined at interview according to experience and qualifications and in an appropriate case the maximum of the grade may be paid. Appointment will be given with removal expenses. Applications forms (returnable by 2nd August, 1971) obtainable from the Town Clerk (1), Town Hall, Manchester, M60 2LA.

## Chesterfield Rural District Council

Work Study Officer

Applications are invited for a post of Work Study Officer in the Work Study Section of my Department at a salary in accordance with Grade AP3 (£1,515—£1,776). The section comprises a Senior Work Study Officer, Work Study Officer, 3 Work Study Assistants and 2 Clerical Assistants. Local Government experience desirable.

If appropriate, housing accommodation will be provided and removal expenses paid. Five-day week. Car allowance.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, past and present appointments and the names and addresses of two referees must be received by me not later than 21st July, 1971.

H. O. HAWKINS,  
Clerk of the Council.

Rural Council House,  
Saltergate,  
CHESTERFIELD.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

#### Inner London Education Authority

#### AVERY HILL COLLEGE

#### OF EDUCATION

Regency Road, Eltham, London S.E.9

Principal: Mrs K. E. Jones, M.A., B.Litt.

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER

#### IN EDUCATION

Required for September, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter for a period of 12 weeks, to teach English to students preparing to teach the English language and literature. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the English language and literature in the school. Salary: £2,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for 12 weeks). Applications should be sent to the Principal, Avery Hill College, Regency Road, Eltham, London S.E.9, not later than 15th July, 1971.

#### Lancashire Education

#### Committee

#### DIANEY HALL

#### SPECIAL SCHOOL

TRILWALL, NEAR WARRINGTON.

Assistant Headmaster, resident or non-resident, to take over the school for a period of 12 weeks, to teach English to students preparing to teach the English language and literature. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the English language and literature in the school. Salary: £2,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for 12 weeks). Applications should be sent to the Principal, Diane Hall Special School, Trilwall, near Warrington, Lancashire, not later than 15th July, 1971.

#### Lancashire Education

#### Committee

#### STRETFORD DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE

#### VICTORIA PARK

#### JUNIOR SCHOOL

Headmaster, resident or non-resident, to take over the school for a period of 12 weeks, to teach English to students preparing to teach the English language and literature. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the English language and literature in the school. Salary: £2,000 p.a. (plus £1,000 p.a. for 12 weeks). Applications should be sent to the Principal, Victoria Park Junior School, Streftford, Lancashire, not later than 15th July, 1971.

#### Lancashire Education

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#### ST ALPHONSUS R.C.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOL

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## SPORTS GUARDIAN

Support for  
Ma-Shema in  
Stewards' Cup

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

There would appear to be only six problems for the King George VI Stakes at Ascot on Saturday week. One of them, Bright Beam, is the pacemaker for Mill Reef and is, therefore, quoted at 200-1. Hills has opened up Mill Reef at 4-5, whereas rivals Ladbroke go 8-11.

Hills offer Irish Ball at 7-2 while Ladbroke go 2-1. The figures in difference in price concerns the Italian Derby winner, Ordis, who has been backed by the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot. Hills quote him at 7-2 and Ladbroke go 10-1. At present this is not Ordis weather. He could only be considered if the going is hock deep.

Hills offer a quarter the odds first and second and at 7-2 have backed Irish Ball each-way. He appeared to represent similar value at the same price prior to the Irish Stewards' Cup. The horse backed with Hills, Ladbroke and Heathorn yesterday for the Stewards' Cup was one other than our old friend Ma-Shema. He is now a clear favourite with all firms at 3-1. Ma-Shema is joint top weighted three-year-old at 8-11, along with the Free Handicap winner, No Mercy.

On Ascot running, when beaten half a length by King's Company,

he represents the latter in hero with not less than 8-11. Ma-Shema should give a better value at 3-1. That does not mean he will not be my selection but he has certainly more weight than I had hoped.

Don Quixote, one of the 7-2 bottom weights, was also backed yesterday and is now 16-1. Earlier one or two unlucky runs earlier

in the season he now appears to be finding his form and in his last race at Kempton he beat the very consistent Saragossa.

Welsh Pageant has been taken out of the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood and will not be challenging the three-year-olds Brigadier Gerard, Sparkler and King's Company.

Levanter, one time Derby favourite, is being sent to France because Eran Price considers he will have a much better opportunity of training and racing on the

going he requires. Stable company is a quality known, unbeaten in five races as a two-year-old, is to be sent to New Zealand as a stallion. At the end of his two-year-old career £100,000 was turned down for him and the selling price is now less than a third of that figure.

Backers had a few upsets at Brighton yesterday. Considering he did not like the going Red Mask put up a brave attempt to justify favouritism in the Friend-James Memorial Handicap. He was beaten a length by course specialist Be Hopeful. For a twelve-year-old Be Hopeful has done remarkably well to win his last two races and he was carrying an 8 lb. penalty.

Pink Shantung, ridden by the trainer's son Richard Marshall, was trying a new distance in the Penvenny Stakes and was convincingly so. So did Tom Fox in the Preston Park Handicap.

At Chester this evening Lester Piggott should win the Grenadier Handicap on Hard Slipper, while at Lingfield Nice Music is given one more chance in the Dornan Handicap. He has had no luck in recent races but has been dropped in class.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS—Map: HARD SLIPPER (Chester 8.20). Next best: NICE MUSIC (Lingfield 4.15).

## Lingfield

COURSE POINTERS: A high draw is best up and including seven furlongs, 140 yards at this level. Jockeys in red are Eric Eldin, Lester Piggott and Graham Smith. Jockeys in blue are John W. Moore and John W. Moore. Jockeys in white are John W. Moore and John W. Moore.

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.15, 4.15 & 4.45. GOING: Firm.

2.15—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

2.45—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

3.15—ROUND COURSE HANDICAP: 11m; winner £475 (7 runners).

3.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

4.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

4.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

5.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

5.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

6.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

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7.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

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8.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

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9.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

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2.15 Mulkum

2.45 Skyhawk

3.15 Rightful Ruler

3.45—SMALLFIELD PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £252 (7 runners).

4.15—DORNAN HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £475 (7 runners).

4.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

5.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

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2.15 Mulkum

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3.15 Rightful Ruler

3.45—SMALLFIELD PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £252 (7 runners).

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5.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

5.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

6.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

6.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

7.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

7.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

8.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

8.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

9.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

9.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

10.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

10.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

11.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

11.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

12.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

12.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

1.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

1.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

2.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

2.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

3.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

3.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

4.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

4.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

5.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

5.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

6.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

6.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

7.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

2.15 Mulkum

2.45 Skyhawk

3.15 Rightful Ruler

3.45—SMALLFIELD PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £252 (7 runners).

4.15—DORNAN HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £475 (7 runners).

4.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

5.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

5.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

6.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

6.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

7.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

7.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

8.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

8.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

9.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

9.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

10.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

10.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).

11.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

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1.15—CRAWLEY DOWN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 11m; winner £507 (7 runners).

1.45—BIRCH HEDD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £214 (6 runners).







